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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, P.M., APRIL 30, 1956



ISSUED BY THE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

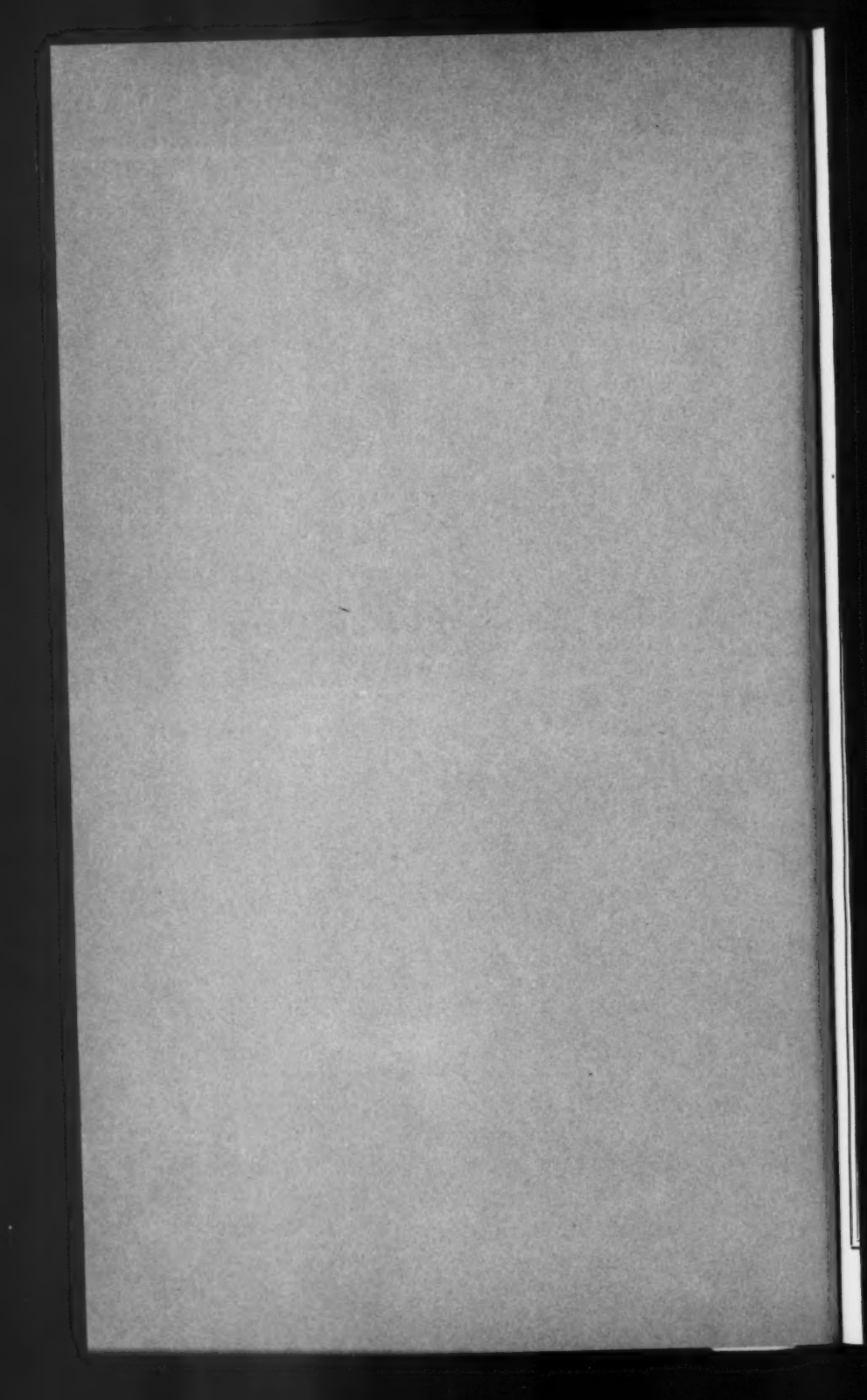
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ANNUAL BULLETIN

Number 2

1955 MONTHS

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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

FOR THE UNITED STATES

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Volume XXVI—Number 2  
ANNUAL BULLETIN, 1955

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*Issued by the  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.*



ADVISORY

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International Association of Chiefs of Police

UNITED STATES  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE  
WASHINGTON : 1954

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# UNIFORM CRIME REPORTS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Volume XXVI

JANUARY 1956

Number 2

## SUMMARY

### *Estimated Major Crimes*

Major crimes were over the 2-million mark for the fourth year but a slight decrease of two-tenths of one percent made 1955 the first year in eight not to register an increase in crime. The estimated 2,262,450 major crimes in 1955 resulted from percentage increases in rape (5.9), auto theft (5.2), manslaughter by negligence (3.7), and larceny (1.5), and percentage decreases in robbery (14.7), burglary (5.1) and aggravated assault (0.9). There was no change in murder.

The 1955 property loss to robberies, burglaries, auto thefts, and other larcenies was about \$399 million, and this was offset by a police recovery rate of about 57 percent.

The percentage rise in crime since 1950 is almost three times that of population. Crime is up 26 percent while population is up 9 percent (since 1950).

### *Crime Trends, Urban—Rural*

A decline of city crime by 0.8 percent was caused by a 4.3 percent decrease in cities over 250,000. Cities under 250,000 had a 2.9 percent increase in crime. Murders, robberies, aggravated assaults and burglaries decreased in cities. Other major crimes increased.

Rural crimes were up 1.8 percent with increases in murders, negligent manslaughters, rapes, larcenies, and auto thefts.

### *Monthly Variations*

Seasonal variations in 1955 were similar to those in other years. Crimes against the person generally rise in the warmer months while crimes against property occur with greater frequency during the cool dark months. Negligent manslaughter, a crime against the person, follows the hazardous driving conditions with a high in December. Murder was exceptional in 1955, registering a high for the year in December.

### *Property Recovered*

Police in 420 cities recovered 56.8 percent of the property stolen. Currency, notes, and other negotiables made up 25.4 percent of the

unrecovered loss. Autos represented only 8.3 percent of the unrecovered loss.

### ***Persons Arrested***

Arrests of young persons under 18 increased 11.4 percent in 1,162 cities in 1955. In 276 of these cities (over 25,000 population), such arrests rose 10.5 percent but the increase was 15.6 percent in 886 of the cities with population under 25,000. Of the arrests for major crimes in 1,477 cities, 42.3 percent were of persons under 18 and almost half (47.9) of these were under the age of 15. The high percentage of arrests for major crimes of persons under 18 results from a high ratio of arrests of such persons for the major crimes against property of robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft. Of all persons arrested for auto theft in the reporting cities, 62.2 percent were under the age of 18.

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## CRIME TREND

### *Major Crime Totals, 1955*

**Trend.**—Major crimes numbered 2,262,450 in 1955, the fourth consecutive year above the 2-million mark. The 1955 estimate is two-tenths of one percent below the 2,267,250 such crimes estimated for 1954.

The slight change marks the first decrease in 8 years of comparable crime totals. Percentage increases since 1947 have ranged from 1.3 to 8.2. Thus, the negligible decrease in 1955 still leaves the major crime total standing 18.7 percent above the 1947-54 8-year annual average of 1,906,260 crimes.

Offenses (crimes) designated as "major" and reported by local law enforcement agencies are shown in table 24 below with a comparison of the 1954 and 1955 estimated totals for the United States.

TABLE 24.—CRIME TRENDS, URBAN AND RURAL

[Estimated number of major crimes in the United States, 1954-55]

Offense	Number of offenses		Change	
	1954	1955	Number	Percent
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2,267,250</b>	<b>2,262,450</b>	<b>-4,800</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	6,850	6,850		
Manslaughter by negligence.....	5,410	5,610	+200	+3.7
Rape.....	18,030	19,100	+1,070	+5.9
Robbery.....	67,420	57,490	-9,930	-14.7
Aggravated assault.....	93,540	92,740	-800	-.9
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	519,190	492,530	-26,660	-5.1
Larceny—theft.....	1,340,870	1,360,980	+20,110	+1.5
Auto theft.....	215,940	227,150	+11,210	+5.2

No change occurred in the murder class. The downward trend in three individual classes ranged from 0.9 percent to 14.7 percent. A sharp decrease of 14.7 percent in robberies was accompanied by a moderate decrease of 5.1 percent in burglaries. Aggravated assaults (other than rapes) declined only slightly, 0.9 percent. The spread in percentage changes in the four classes showing increases was not so marked, from 1.5 to 5.9. Percentage increases from high to low are: rape, 5.9; auto theft, 5.2; negligent manslaughter (mostly traffic deaths), 3.7; and larceny, 1.5.

**Population and Crime.**—Population has increased 9 percent and crime has increased 26 percent since 1950—the percentage increase in crime is almost 3 times that of population. Measuring crimes against units of population, the 1955 crime rate is 15.9 percent above the 1950 rate. (Crimes per 100,000 inhabitants in 1950 numbered

1,187.8 as compared with 1,377.2 in 1955; the 1950 population count was used for the 1950 rate and the population estimate for July 1, 1955, was used for the 1955 rate.)

**Crimes Against the Person.**—There were 124,300 criminal attacks on persons in 1955, or 470 more slain, maimed or violated than in 1954—a percentage increase of 0.4. Crimes against the person are: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, rape, and aggravated assault.

Criminal homicide consists of wilful and negligent killings which are treated separately in tabulations in this program. With (a) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter and (b) manslaughter by negligence grouped, the total persons who died in 1955 at the hands of killers is 12,460 or 200 (1.6 percent) more than the 12,260 persons killed in 1954 by criminal acts.

The 6,850 wilful killings (murder and nonnegligent manslaughter) in 1955 equaled the number in 1954, while killings by persons acting in a grossly negligent manner (manslaughter by negligence) numbered 5,610 in 1955 or 3.7 percent above the 5,410 in 1954. Most of these negligent manslaughters are traffic fatalities but do not include all traffic deaths.

Rapes increased 5.9 percent, the highest percentage increase recorded in any major crime class in 1955. The 19,100 rapes in 1955 were 1,070 or 5.9 percent greater than the 1954 figure. An analysis by 433 cities (table 37) shows that forcible rapes increased 21.3 percent and statutory offenses declined 4.6 percent.

Aggravated assaults numbered 92,740 or 800 (0.9 percent) fewer persons shot, stabbed, or otherwise feloniously assaulted than in 1954 (rapes are not included).

**Crimes Against Property.**—These decreased 0.2 percent in 1955. Loss to robberies, burglaries, auto thefts and other larcenies was about \$399 million and about 57 percent of this amount was recovered, assuming that the national experience was similar to the average for over 400 cities (tables 38 and 39).

Robberies, down 14.7 percent, still cost about \$14 million or about the same as in 1954. This is due to an increase in the average loss per robbery of \$246 in 1955 (table 38) as compared with \$219 in 1954. The 57,490 armed and unarmed robberies in 1955 were 9,930 less than the 67,420 in 1954. In 433 cities (table 37), all types of robberies, except bank robberies, decreased and this may be indicative of the robbery experience nationally.

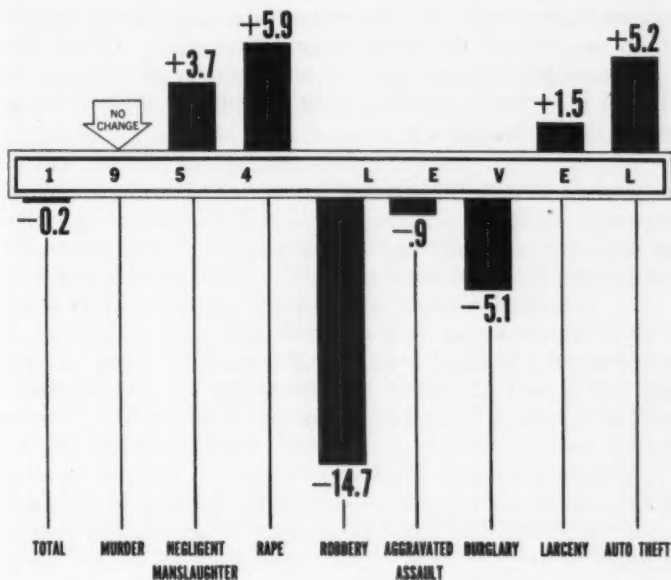
Burglaries decreased 26,660 or 5.1 percent in 1955. The average loss per burglary was \$175 (table 38), a dollar less than the 1954 figure. The loss to burglars was about \$86 million in 1955, \$5 million less than 1954.



## CRIME TREND--U. S.

BASED ON THE ESTIMATED  
NUMBER OF MAJOR CRIMES

1954-1955 PERCENT CHANGE



FBI CHART

FIGURE 8.

Larcenies (except autos) increased 1.5 percent and at an average loss per offense of \$70 (table 38) the 1,360,980 larcenies in 1955 involved property valued at about \$95 million.

Autos valued at about \$203 million were stolen in 1955. However, the high recovery rate for autos, about 92 percent of the number stolen, cuts the unrecovered loss to a comparatively small figure (tables 37-39). The 227,150 auto thefts in 1955 were 11,210 or 5.2 percent more than the 1954 estimated figure.

**Estimated Crime Totals.**—These are considered as conservative indications of the nationwide major crime problem. Certain important crimes are not included in the "major" offense category of the program originated by the police (International Association of Chiefs of Police). The indicated exclusions were due to various practical considerations (see p. 120 for a brief outline of the program).

Actual counts of crime as reported by police are available for over four-fifths of the population (about 90 percent of the urban and about 68 percent of the rural). So, the estimates in effect are necessary for less than one-fifth of the potential reporting areas. Crime figures that are incomplete for any periods under study are excluded from trend data in order to present a reliable index to crime from year to year.

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### **Urban Crime Trends**

**Cities by Size.**—City crime decreased slightly, 0.8 percent. Crimes in the biggest cities caused it. They were down 4.3 percent (Group I—over 250,000 inhabitants). Their smaller neighbors were up 2.9 percent in 1955.

The increase was about the same in the five city groups below Group I. The smallest increase, 2.0 percent, was in Group V (10,000–25,000 inhabitants). The largest increase, 3.7 percent, was in Group VI (under 10,000).

The trend was the same in each city group for four crimes: rape, robbery, burglary, and auto theft. Robbery and burglary were down. Rape and auto theft were up.

Robbery declined the most in the largest cities (Group I), 18.3 percent. The smallest cities had the second greatest decrease in robberies, 16.9 percent. Those are the “cities” under 10,000 (Group VI).

Burglaries decreased 9.2 percent in the Group I cities. They were down from 1.3 percent to 3.7 percent in other city groups.

Increases in rape ranged from 2.2 percent to 11.9 percent. The smallest city group had the largest increase.

Auto thefts rose from 0.5 percent to 9.4 percent. Group II cities (100,000–250,000) led the auto theft increases.

Larcenies increased (up to 8.0 percent) in cities of all sizes except the largest. Group I had a 2.3 percent decline in these crimes.

Murders rose from 0.9 percent to 3.6 percent in the three city groups above 50,000 inhabitants. They declined from 6.0 percent to 20.7 percent in the three city groups under 50,000 inhabitants.

A pattern for city trends is not so clear for manslaughter by negligence and aggravated assault. Group I had a 5.2 percent decrease in manslaughter by negligence, but Group II had a 23.3 percent increase. The smallest city group had an 11.1 percent decrease in negligent killings. Other changes ranged from a minus 2.1 percent to plus 8.5 percent. Aggravated assaults changed erratically. From a decrease of 8.5 percent in the smallest city group, the changes ranged to a plus 13.4 percent increase in Group II (100,000–250,000).

Details of the changes from 1954 to 1955 for cities arranged by six population groups are shown in table 25. Reports from the same cities for both years were used. If reports are incomplete for either period, they are not used in trend information.

**Cities by Location.**—We saw that cities with more than 250,000 population held the trend to the slight decrease. The over-all decrease can be further pinpointed in a geographic grouping of these cities.

City crime increased in all geographic divisions but two. A decrease of 6.2 percent for the Middle Atlantic and East North Central

States overrode the 3.4 percent increase in other geographic divisions as a group.

The sharpest decrease, 7.8 percent, occurred in the Middle Atlantic States. The East North Central States followed with a 4.7 percent decline. Other groups of States had increases, from 0.1 percent in the West North Central to 5.8 percent in the East South Central and also the Mountain States.

Murder decreased in all but two divisions. The 3.8 percent increase in the West North Central and the 6.9 percent increase in the East North Central States were accompanied by decreases from 0.8 percent to 10.2 percent in other divisions. Other criminal homicides, manslaughter by negligence, were up in all divisions except the Middle and South Atlantic.

Rape decreased in four and increased in five of the geographic divisions.

Six divisions had decreases in robbery while three showed increases. The largest decrease was 28.4 percent (Middle Atlantic) and the largest increase was 10.5 (New England).

Aggravated assault rose in five divisions with a high of 27.9 percent in New England. In the four divisions with decreases, the South Atlantic States registered the greatest decline, 8.2 percent.

Burglary decreased from 2.5 percent to 13.8 percent in five geographic divisions while it increased from 1.0 percent to 2.0 percent in four.

Larceny increased from 3.4 percent to 8.5 percent in seven divisions and declined 3.7 percent and 4.4 percent in the other two.

Auto theft increased from 3.4 percent to 22.8 percent in seven divisions with the East South Central States high. The Middle Atlantic and West South Central States decreased, 0.8 percent and 5.3 percent, respectively.

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TABLE 25.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population 77,450,624, based on 1950 decennial census]

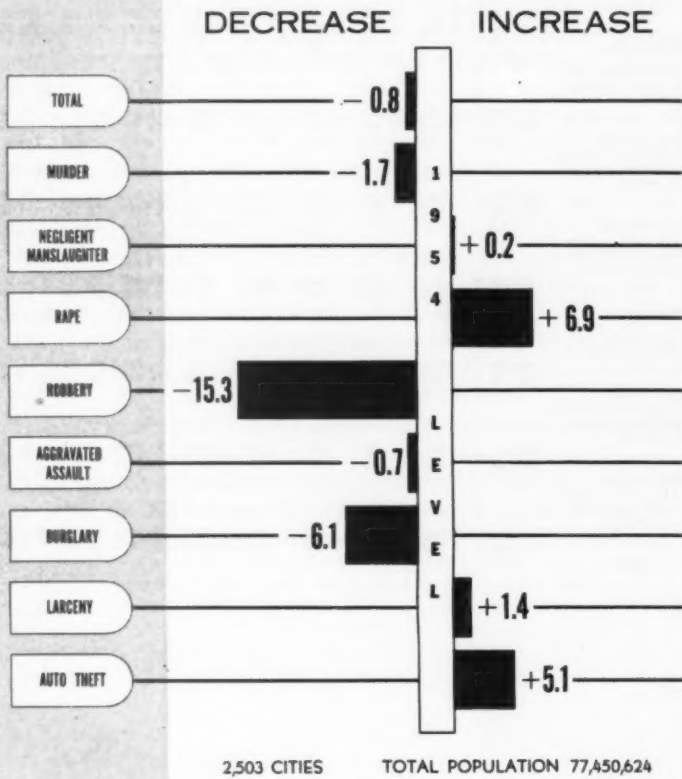
Population group	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
<b>Total:</b>									
1954.....	1,441,146	3,741	2,574	9,999	55,805	66,719	350,955	809,645	143,015
1955.....	1,431,098	3,676	2,580	10,356	47,367	66,296	339,346	821,039	150,356
Percent change.....	-0.8	-1.7	+0.2	+3.6	-15.3	-0.7	-3.1	+1.4	+5.1
<b>Group I: 38 cities over 250,000; total population, 32,987,114:</b>									
1954.....	731,515	2,076	1,455	6,401	42,494	43,412	186,862	366,377	82,438
1955.....	700,176	2,094	1,380	6,874	34,726	42,298	169,606	357,910	85,288
Percent change.....	-4.3	+0.9	-5.2	+7.4	-18.3	-2.6	-9.2	-2.3	+3.5
<b>Group II: 62 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,200,478:</b>									
1954.....	189,701	525	322	969	5,116	7,174	47,750	108,830	19,015
1955.....	195,979	544	397	1,006	4,890	8,134	47,123	112,183	20,802
Percent change.....	+3.3	+3.6	+23.3	+3.8	-4.4	+13.4	-1.3	+3.1	+9.4
<b>Group III: 127 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 8,985,494:</b>									
1954.....	155,106	340	280	643	2,832	6,418	34,985	95,611	13,997
1955.....	159,478	343	274	708	2,748	6,200	33,696	100,500	15,099
Percent change.....	+2.8	+0.9	-2.1	+10.1	-3.0	-3.4	-3.7	+5.1	+7.2
<b>Group IV: 245 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,674,096:</b>									
1954.....	143,489	301	270	587	2,226	3,894	30,937	94,111	11,156
1955.....	149,199	283	293	609	2,101	3,979	30,347	98,536	12,051
Percent change.....	+3.9	-6.0	+8.5	+3.7	-5.6	+2.2	-1.9	+4.7	+8.0
<b>Group V: 660 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 10,178,569:</b>									
1954.....	144,187	291	139	647	1,939	3,620	31,621	95,554	10,376
1955.....	147,689	247	146	661	1,826	3,600	30,642	98,810	11,143
Percent change.....	+2.0	-15.1	+7.9	+2.2	-5.8	-0.6	-3.1	+3.4	+7.4
<b>Group VI: 1,371 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,424,873:</b>									
1954.....	78,155	208	106	445	1,198	2,201	18,800	49,162	6,033
1955.....	81,065	165	96	498	996	2,015	18,132	53,100	6,063
Percent change.....	+3.7	-20.7	-11.1	+11.9	-16.9	-8.5	-3.6	+8.0	+0.5



# URBAN CRIME TRENDS

## OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1954 - 1955 PERCENT CHANGE



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FIGURE 9.

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TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population, 77,450,624, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
<b>TOTAL:</b>									
1954.....	1,443,146	3,741	2,574	9,092	55,905	66,719	350,955	909,045	143,015
1955.....	1,431,066	3,676	2,580	10,356	47,387	66,238	339,546	821,039	150,354
Percent change.....	-0.8	-1.7	+0.2	+6.9	-15.3	-0.7	-6.1	+1.4	+5.1
<b>New England, 181 cities; population, 5,558,982:</b>									
1954.....	56,590	69	136	333	674	681	14,976	34,351	5,580
1955.....	59,248	63	155	319	745	671	15,282	35,756	6,067
Percent change.....	+4.7	-10.2	+14.0	-4.2	+10.5	+27.9	+2.0	+4.1	+12.8
<b>Connecticut, 26 cities; population, 1,237,119:</b>									
1954.....	13,589	17	38	67	211	313	3,653	7,826	1,464
1955.....	13,894	15	65	82	229	417	3,694	7,635	1,627
<b>Maine, 19 cities; population, 330,178:</b>									
1954.....	3,267	8	4	6	26	35	696	2,225	266
1955.....	3,404	6	4	15	31	28	814	2,176	330
<b>Massachusetts, 94 cities; population, 2,954,978:</b>									
1954.....	28,659	27	72	201	349	229	7,840	17,267	2,667
1955.....	29,795	21	70	163	357	255	7,749	18,068	3,112
<b>New Hampshire, 16 cities; population, 270,858:</b>									
1954.....	2,079	1	10	14	11	13	409	1,508	113
1955.....	2,045	2	3	6	18	19	398	1,458	141
<b>Rhode Island, 16 cities; population, 654,662:</b>									
1954.....	8,080	6	10	37	74	89	2,157	4,904	783
1955.....	8,411	9	13	47	102	151	2,464	5,894	731
<b>Vermont, 10 cities; population, 111,187:</b>									
1954.....	943	.....	2	8	3	2	221	620	87
1955.....	799	.....	.....	6	8	1	163	525	66
<b>Middle Atlantic, 538 cities; population, 20,296,416:</b>									
1954.....	301,242	654	621	2,497	15,572	14,072	87,210	151,186	28,890
1955.....	277,772	606	449	2,323	11,190	14,399	75,154	144,595	28,609
Percent change.....	-7.8	-7.3	-28.2	+13.1	-29.4	-1.9	-13.8	-4.4	-0.8
<b>New Jersey, 156 cities; population, 3,500,597:</b>									
1954.....	42,735	91	136	266	1,236	1,631	12,823	21,991	4,561
1955.....	45,169	75	139	311	1,140	1,721	12,897	23,635	5,251
<b>New York, 172 cities; population, 11,698,152:</b>									
1954.....	193,180	371	307	1,667	10,879	10,237	55,738	97,095	16,886
1955.....	175,504	367	141	1,820	7,659	9,401	47,088	92,354	16,974
<b>Pennsylvania, 210 cities; population, 5,097,667:</b>									
1954.....	65,327	192	178	564	3,457	2,804	18,649	32,100	7,383
1955.....	58,799	164	166	692	2,351	3,267	15,169	28,606	6,384
<b>East North Central, 592 cities; population, 18,627,226:</b>									
1954.....	325,807	768	503	2,180	17,100	12,680	70,436	191,716	29,904
1955.....	310,052	821	548	2,337	14,481	13,108	63,278	184,559	30,929
Percent change.....	-4.7	+6.9	+8.9	+8.2	-15.3	+3.4	-10.2	-3.7	+3.4
<b>Illinois, 157 cities; population, 5,914,676:</b>									
1954.....	54,249	318	168	586	8,735	4,759	22,831	39,325	7,527
1955.....	77,428	338	172	686	7,420	4,623	19,978	36,882	7,329

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population, 77,450,624, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
Indiana, 76 cities; population, 1,977,469:									
1954.....	37,077	71	48	177	978	766	8,725	22,581	3,731
1955.....	36,046	87	45	161	732	728	8,531	21,365	4,397
Michigan, 113 cities; population, 3,927,350:									
1954.....	98,518	168	93	929	4,225	4,959	18,950	58,655	10,539
1955.....	93,270	184	107	937	3,585	3,334	16,729	57,742	10,652
Ohio, 167 cities; population, 5,033,600:									
1954.....	82,529	192	160	356	2,954	1,857	16,767	53,793	6,450
1955.....	78,921	191	190	452	2,599	2,119	15,079	51,520	6,771
Wisconsin, 79 cities; population, 1,774,131:									
1954.....	22,894	19	34	112	208	339	3,163	17,362	1,657
1955.....	22,387	21	34	101	145	304	2,961	17,050	1,771
West North Central, 295 cities; population, 6,320,698:									
1954.....	108,326	208	162	653	3,783	3,539	24,381	64,686	10,914
1955.....	108,423	216	166	621	3,137	3,418	22,690	66,863	11,352
Percent change.....	+ .1	+3.8	+2.5	-4.9	-17.1	-3.4	-7.1	+3.4	+4.0
Iowa, 66 cities; population, 1,098,223:									
1954.....	14,629	12	12	48	136	113	3,240	10,035	1,033
1955.....	13,834	12	17	45	137	108	2,515	10,096	904
Kansas, 54 cities; population, 830,891:									
1954.....	15,611	36	17	102	314	485	3,914	9,619	1,124
1955.....	15,548	24	18	103	299	494	3,438	10,075	1,097
Minnesota, 70 cities; population, 1,513,352:									
1954.....	23,901	9	64	99	709	178	5,660	14,999	2,183
1955.....	22,861	17	66	96	527	151	5,302	14,403	2,299
Missouri, 51 cities; population, 1,996,989:									
1954.....	41,727	134	48	373	2,487	2,623	9,683	20,959	5,420
1955.....	43,432	145	52	344	2,025	2,488	9,333	23,073	5,972
Nebraska, 26 cities; population, 533,153:									
1954.....	7,948	14	16	13	111	124	1,222	5,555	893
1955.....	8,071	11	10	21	123	162	1,385	5,561	798
North Dakota, 13 cities; population, 164,817:									
1954.....	2,505	-----	1	5	15	5	337	1,981	161
1955.....	2,571	3	1	7	15	7	376	1,993	169
South Dakota, 15 cities; population, 182,673:									
1954.....	2,005	3	4	13	11	11	325	1,538	100
1955.....	2,106	4	2	5	11	8	311	1,652	113
South Atlantic, 1242 cities; population, 7,642,429:									
1954.....	170,772	753	316	1,007	4,562	17,578	40,379	88,102	18,276
1955.....	175,051	725	305	1,077	4,619	15,954	40,767	92,553	19,031
Percent change.....	+2.5	-3.7	-3.5	+7.0	+1.2	-8.2	+1.0	+5.1	+4.1
Delaware, 4 cities; population, 127,154:									
1954.....	2,870	7	10	1	65	26	623	1,850	288
1955.....	2,840	5	7	3	62	36	696	1,779	252
Florida, 51 cities; population, 1,372,305:									
1954.....	35,394	139	89	83	1,051	1,371	12,047	20,402	3,212
1955.....	41,543	173	64	100	1,073	1,443	13,289	23,169	3,232

1 Includes the District of Columbia.

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population, 77,450,624, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—theft	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Georgia, 29 cities; population, 1,059,481:									
1954.....	21,029	168	40	106	494	2,140	5,201	10,221	2,659
1955.....	20,512	145	47	132	391	2,065	4,937	10,572	2,223
Maryland, 18 cities; population, 1,152,863:									
1954.....	25,283	88	11	197	775	1,819	5,346	11,936	5,111
1955.....	26,723	87	48	208	933	2,221	5,313	12,577	5,336
North Carolina, 57 cities; population, 979,570:									
1954.....	18,307	107	65	107	257	3,506	3,821	8,905	1,439
1955.....	17,492	97	46	97	256	3,027	3,415	9,064	1,490
South Carolina, 25 cities; population, 434,569:									
1954.....	8,822	31	7	50	138	467	2,154	5,317	658
1955.....	8,824	45	7	57	145	450	2,164	5,184	772
Virginia, 40 cities; population, 1,284,468:									
1954.....	32,399	128	62	226	867	3,120	6,435	18,416	3,045
1955.....	34,550	100	47	253	850	3,077	7,105	19,560	3,549
West Virginia, 17 cities; population, 429,841:									
1954.....	5,122	14	5	20	111	271	1,238	2,972	491
1955.....	4,271	11	9	14	125	194	1,199	2,264	455
East South Central, 106 cities; population, 3,188,666:									
1954.....	52,709	417	131	263	1,593	5,915	15,409	24,692	6,282
1955.....	55,745	386	156	318	1,651	5,885	15,686	25,940	7,725
Percent change.....	+5.8	-7.4	+19.1	+20.9	+3.6	-0.8	+1.8	+5.1	+22.8
Alabama, 27 cities; population, 911,827:									
1954.....	14,845	137	33	75	335	1,207	4,821	7,058	1,179
1955.....	15,688	157	56	122	381	1,422	4,668	7,406	1,476
Kentucky, 33 cities; population, 785,304:									
1954.....	17,343	83	32	105	708	1,301	4,184	8,523	2,407
1955.....	19,563	73	37	131	761	1,139	4,732	9,170	3,500
Mississippi, 19 cities; population, 405,246:									
1954.....	4,731	36	12	21	66	223	1,498	2,469	406
1955.....	4,747	38	9	20	59	220	1,347	2,624	430
Tennessee, 27 cities; population, 1,086,289:									
1954.....	15,790	161	54	62	484	1,184	4,900	6,642	2,297
1955.....	15,747	118	54	45	450	1,102	4,919	6,740	2,319
West South Central, 169 cities; population, 5,564,052:									
1954.....	123,001	601	252	708	2,785	5,516	29,802	68,961	14,676
1955.....	128,652	497	262	692	2,439	5,733	30,253	74,835	13,901
Percent change.....	+4.6	-8	+4.0	-2.3	-10.3	+7.8	+1.4	+8.5	-6.3
Arkansas, 26 cities; population, 377,460:									
1954.....	5,748	24	17	27	220	358	1,550	3,144	408
1955.....	4,900	27	16	32	151	345	1,273	2,701	355
Louisiana, 18 cities; population, 777,584:									
1954.....	12,861	81	57	166	577	679	2,136	5,674	3,491
1955.....	14,179	68	55	159	578	725	2,705	6,996	2,893
Oklahoma, 36 cities; population, 890,453:									
1954.....	17,378	47	30	79	335	339	4,471	10,650	1,427
1955.....	18,396	46	31	101	289	488	4,363	11,370	1,698

TABLE 26.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES—Continued

[Offenses known to the police in 2,503 cities, total population, 77,450,624, based on 1950 decennial census]

Divisions and States	Total	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
		Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
Texas, 89 cities; population, 3,548,555:									
1954.....	87,014	349	148	436	1,653	3,940	21,645	49,493	9,350
1955.....	91,187	356	160	400	1,481	4,175	21,892	53,768	8,955
Mountain, 126 cities; population, 2,068,461:									
1954.....	57,142	84	38	317	1,348	977	12,613	36,700	5,065
1955.....	60,435	83	47	300	1,283	1,006	12,140	39,536	6,046
Percent change.....	+5.8	-1.2	+7.9	-5.4	-4.8	+3.0	-3.8	+7.7	+19.4
Arizona, 14 cities; population, 227,117:									
1954.....	11,017	20	8	59	233	318	2,185	7,109	1,085
1955.....	11,750	16	12	62	221	381	2,235	7,549	1,274
Colorado, 29 cities; population, 738,147:									
1954.....	19,498	31	13	126	689	336	5,047	11,554	1,702
1955.....	21,075	30	17	139	709	317	4,821	12,761	2,281
Idaho, 20 cities; population, 194,928:									
1954.....	4,864	4	-----	11	46	25	808	3,670	300
1955.....	4,719	5	1	9	14	23	641	3,730	296
Montana, 14 cities; population, 162,158:									
1954.....	3,597	1	3	31	65	52	507	2,620	318
1955.....	3,969	4	2	14	32	40	630	2,954	293
Nevada, 4 cities; population, 44,612:									
1954.....	2,122	5	-----	10	67	14	590	1,267	169
1955.....	2,025	9	1	9	66	25	468	1,255	192
New Mexico, 13 cities; population, 210,282:									
1954.....	5,355	8	6	22	98	123	1,415	3,098	585
1955.....	6,458	7	1	18	100	121	1,459	3,990	762
Utah, 19 cities; population, 364,350:									
1954.....	8,380	12	8	36	103	73	1,677	5,723	748
1955.....	7,751	8	7	29	104	74	1,513	5,293	753
Wyoming, 13 cities; population, 126,867:									
1954.....	2,309	3	-----	22	47	36	384	1,659	158
1955.....	2,858	4	-----	20	37	25	373	2,004	195
Pacific, 254 cities; population, 8,184,294:									
1954.....	247,097	297	415	1,754	8,588	7,561	55,749	149,251	23,682
1955.....	255,708	289	501	1,869	7,722	7,864	54,546	156,412	26,705
Percent change.....	+3.5	-2.7	+20.7	+6.6	-7.9	+4.0	-2.5	+4.8	+12.8
California, 182 cities; population, 6,797,930:									
1954.....	213,797	263	376	1,660	7,813	7,230	49,335	125,651	21,469
1955.....	224,285	253	455	1,755	7,240	7,529	48,796	133,757	24,500
Oregon, 35 cities; population, 679,136:									
1954.....	15,469	16	24	52	333	220	3,370	10,522	932
1955.....	14,660	21	24	60	273	202	2,820	10,369	891
Washington, 37 cities; population, 707,208:									
1954.....	17,831	18	15	42	242	111	3,044	13,078	1,281
1955.....	16,763	15	22	54	209	133	2,730	12,286	1,314

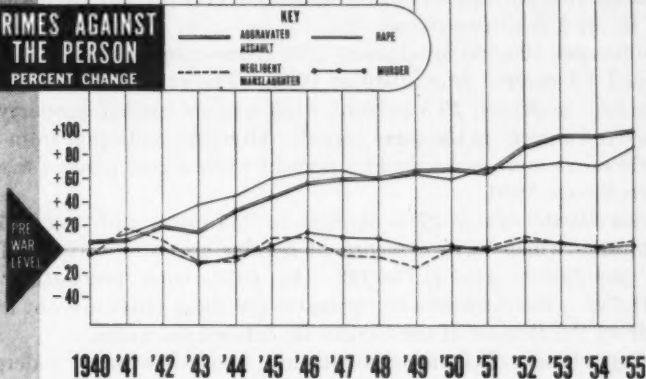


# URBAN CRIME TRENDS

1940-55 TREND VERSUS 1937-39 AVERAGE

OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE  
355 Cities—Total Population 44,091,582

## CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON PERCENT CHANGE



## CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PERCENT CHANGE

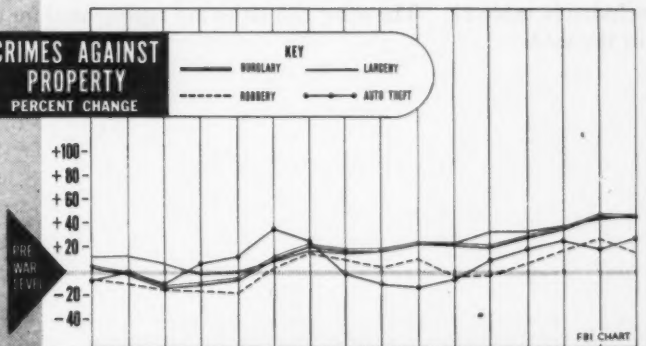


FIGURE 10.

### ***Long-Term Urban Trends***

**Crime Count.**—Major crime is 44.4 percent (1955) above the pre-World War II level in 355 cities (table 27). The annual average for the war years (1942-45) was 2.8 percent above the prewar annual average (1937-39). The annual average for the post-war years (1946-55) is 26.8 percent above the prewar average. Figure 10 and table 27 reflect changes in individual crime classes for a 19-year period (1937-55).

**Population Changes.**—Population counts are available for the 355 cities used for only 2 years of the study, 1940 and 1950. Population increased 16.8 percent and crime increased 11.8 percent from 1940 to 1950 in the 355 cities studied.

Crimes per 100,000 inhabitants (the crime rate) in these 355 cities declined 4.3 percent from 1940 to 1950. The rate of crimes against the person increased 29.5 percent while crimes against property decreased 5.7 percent in the same period. However, note that from 1940 to 1950 crime increased only 11.8 percent while a 20.8 percent rise has occurred since 1950.

**Cities Used.**—Table 27 is limited to 355 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants which have a record of regular crime reporting. Their 1940 population was 37,753,783. In 1950, their population was 44,091,582. Exact counts or estimates for these cities are not available from the Bureau of the Census for intercensal years.

Cities whose police departments are known to have undergone major record procedure changes, possibly affecting crime reporting, are not included in table 27. The same 355 cities are represented for each year in the table.

[Offense

v

 1937.....  
 1938.....  
 1939.....  
 1940.....

 1941.....  
 1942.....  
 1943.....  
 1944.....

 1945.....  
 1946.....  
 1947.....  
 1948.....

 1949.....  
 1950.....  
 1951.....  
 1952.....

 1953.....  
 1954.....  
 1955.....

TABLE 27.—URBAN CRIME TRENDS, 1937-55

[Offenses known to the police in 355 cities with over 25,000 inhabitants, total population 44,091,582 based on 1950 decennial census]

Year	Total	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Man- slaugh- ter by negli- gence	Rape	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Burg- lary— breaking or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
1937	616,778	2,569	2,046	3,220	27,187	20,365	139,654	330,577	91,160
1938	624,592	2,209	1,480	3,117	28,342	19,358	140,558	350,800	78,671
1939	649,400	2,321	1,286	3,390	26,840	19,634	146,912	374,618	74,399
1940	673,778	2,277	1,512	3,381	25,702	20,860	148,048	396,679	75,319
1941	673,747	2,371	1,889	3,661	24,591	21,317	139,403	398,328	81,187
1942	690,081	2,375	1,731	4,024	23,255	23,529	124,744	377,306	73,117
1943	615,808	2,069	1,451	4,474	23,055	22,710	128,493	346,423	86,503
1944	632,762	2,226	1,451	4,713	22,636	26,275	134,144	350,515	90,802
1945	714,807	2,447	1,759	5,184	28,089	28,664	158,635	390,270	100,759
1946	758,906	2,724	1,773	5,376	31,749	31,004	173,569	411,232	101,479
1947	721,696	2,618	1,534	5,428	30,138	31,687	167,127	402,850	80,126
1948	720,020	2,607	1,513	5,161	28,539	31,747	166,982	410,269	73,202
1949	750,758	2,399	1,371	5,295	30,292	32,922	176,570	430,750	71,159
1950	753,309	2,446	1,626	5,172	26,559	33,133	174,056	433,695	76,622
1951	795,918	2,372	1,642	5,493	26,702	32,607	172,065	466,047	88,990
1952	825,277	2,555	1,789	5,526	29,239	36,973	183,987	468,450	96,758
1953	862,321	2,515	1,692	5,653	32,448	38,841	194,099	484,969	102,004
1954	896,250	2,433	1,671	5,360	34,961	38,807	209,564	506,318	96,945
1955	910,179	2,487	1,736	6,103	31,679	39,681	207,522	517,331	103,640

### Rural Crime Trends

Rural crime increased 1.8 percent in 1955. This is the first levelling off for crime in areas outside cities since 1943. For eleven years the rise has been unbroken with percentage increases ranging from 4.0 to 14.1. Since 1951, the annual increases have been above 8 percent.

Although rural crime increased 1.8 percent and urban crime decreased a slight 0.8 percent, trends for the two areas were similar in all individual crime classes except murder. Rural murders increased 3.1 percent (city murders declined 1.7 percent).

Other rural increases were: negligent manslaughter, 7.5 percent; rape, 4.7 percent; larceny, 5.5 percent; and auto theft, 5.5 percent. (Urban crimes increased in these classes also.)

Robbery decreased sharply, 12 percent, in rural areas with less marked decreases in burglary (2.7 percent) and aggravated assault (1.4 percent). (Urban crimes were down in the same classes.)

There was not too much change in the total number of crimes against the person and crimes with property as their object. When grouped, both reflect increases. Property crimes were up 1.9 percent while "personal" crimes were up 1 percent in the rural areas.

Table 28 shows the details of the 1954-55 rural crime trends. Reports from the same 1,586 law enforcement agencies were used for both years in making the comparison. These agencies represent a total rural population of 38,769,606 (1950 decennial census).

Here "rural" means areas outside the limits of cities (urban places—any incorporated place of 2,500 or more inhabitants). Such rural areas include "urbanized fringe" areas around cities. These fringe areas cannot be separately reported. They do not coincide with police jurisdictions and there are practical difficulties, including the defining of the boundaries of these growing communities.

TABLE 28.—RURAL CRIME TRENDS, 1954-55

[Based on reports of 1,429 sheriffs, 145 rural village officers, and 12 State police; total rural population 38,769,606, based on the 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1954	1955	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>271,517</b>	<b>276,374</b>	<b>+1.8</b>
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter	1,848	1,905	+3.1
Manslaughter by negligence	1,835	1,972	+7.5
Rape	4,829	5,054	+4.7
Robbery	7,567	6,656	-12.0
Aggravated assault	14,144	13,948	-1.4
Burglary—breaking or entering	93,330	90,805	-2.7
Larceny—theft	124,109	130,875	+5.5
Auto theft	23,855	25,159	+5.5



# RURAL CRIME TRENDS

## OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE

1954 - 1955 PERCENT CHANGE

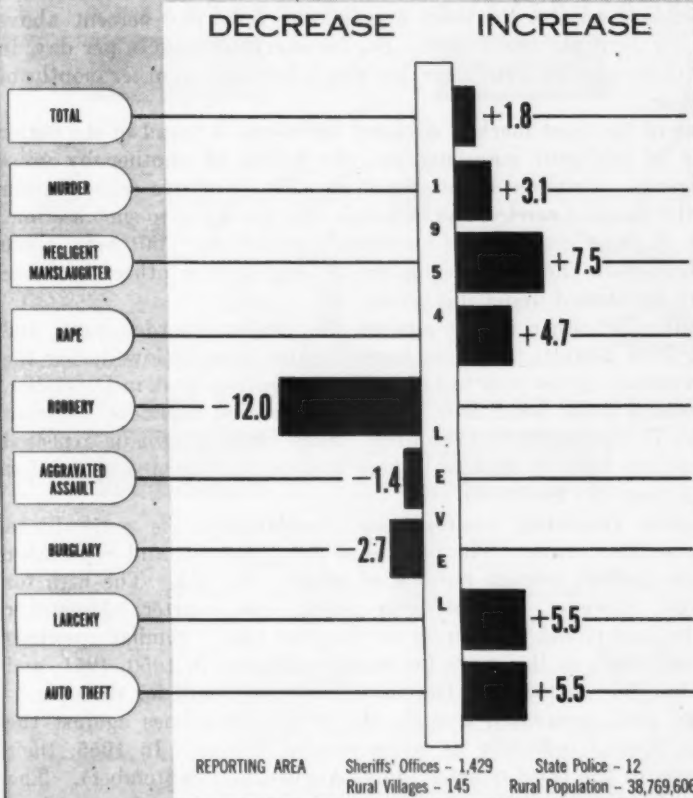


FIGURE 11.

### ***Monthly Variations***

People, not seasons, cause crimes. Different seasons, however, seem to motivate different crimes. Opportunity, social contacts, heat, cold and other factors have been pointed out as probables by students of the seasonal variations in criminal activity.

Even though certain seasonal variations can be graphically demonstrated, there is no average day in the year that is crime free. In 1955, there were 3,767 offenses daily in July in the cities studied. The daily average in all other months was higher. In December, the highest month, the daily average was only 16.6 percent above that for July, the low month. So, for every 100 crimes per day in July there were as many each day plus a few more in other months of the year.

One of the most marked seasonal variations is found in the major crime of negligent manslaughter, the killing of another by gross negligence. Criminal intent is not an element of this crime; rather it is the criminal carelessness of people that gives rise to such a crime. Most of these grow out of automobile "accidents" but only those deaths due to the gross negligence of some person other than the victim are classed under this crime.

Unlike the other crimes against the person (murder, rape, and aggravated assault), negligent manslaughter is at its low during the warm months of the year but rises to a tremendous peak in December. Hazardous traffic conditions, including increased darkness, confront drivers in the month of December. Such crimes might be expected to continue into January but there is always a sharp drop in that month from the December peak.

Murder (including nonnegligent manslaughter) is generally a warm-weather crime. The months of July, August, and September had the highest average number of offenses in 1955. The high for the year, however, did not occur during that quarter. December was the high month for murder for the year 1955. Similar upswings in recent years in the curve for murder occurred in 1950, 1951, and 1952, but only in 1951 was December the high month for the year.

Rape and aggravated assault, the other two crimes against the person, appear definitely as warm-weather crimes. In 1955, their high was in the third quarter (July, August, and September). The graphs for these crimes appear very similar to those for previous years.

Of the crimes against property, robbery and burglary present the most perfect picture of crimes which occur most frequently during the darker and colder months of the year, high during the first and last quarters, and low during the second and third quarters. Of the two remaining property crimes (auto theft and larceny), auto theft

# MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, 1955

2,643 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES  
TOTAL POPULATION 80,350,125

## OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON

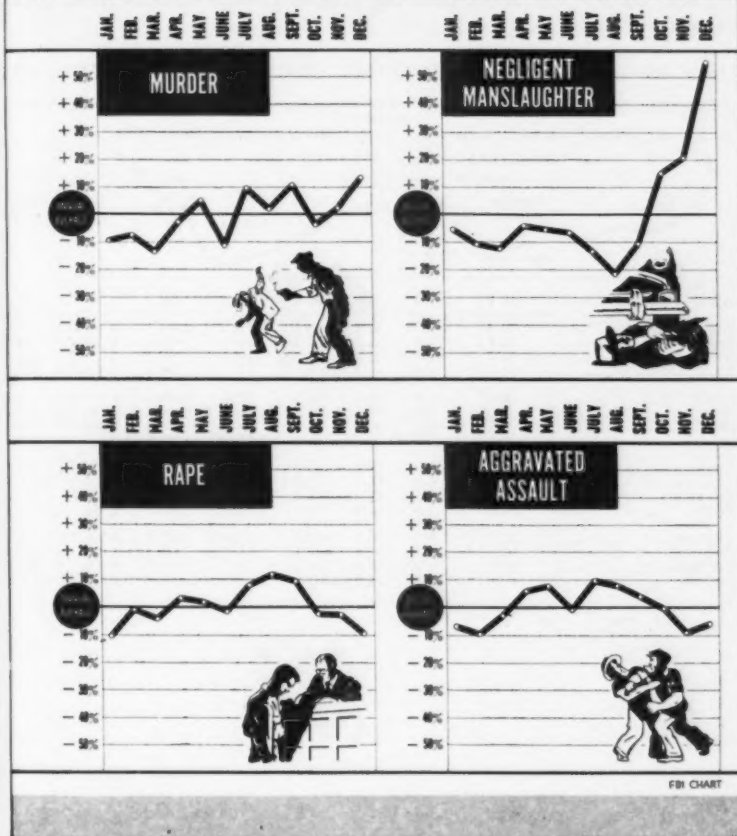


Figure 12.

shows a strong upsurge from September to the end of the year with December the high month. Auto theft, however, drops back to below average in January and reaches its low during June and July. The curve for auto theft is fairly consistent from year to year. Larceny reached its peak in the last quarter of 1955 although its low for the year was in January. It went above average in April and then dropped back until the start of the strong rise in the latter part of the year.

Table 29 and the accompanying graphs present details from 2,643 cities.

TABLE 29.—MONTHLY VARIATIONS, URBAN COMMUNITIES, 1955

[Daily average, offenses known to the police in 2,643 cities, total population 80,350,125, based on 1950 decennial census]

Month	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Manslaughter by negligence						
January-December.....	10.4	7.4	29.1	133.5	185.0	931.1	2,306.5	429.1
January-March.....	9.3	6.7	27.6	154.0	173.6	1,034.6	2,168.3	415.8
April-June.....	10.1	7.0	29.4	119.5	193.4	888.4	2,307.4	399.2
July-September.....	11.2	6.3	31.9	116.2	198.8	863.0	2,272.8	403.8
October-December.....	10.8	9.6	27.6	144.7	176.4	940.2	2,474.5	497.1
January.....	9.4	7.0	26.1	164.9	172.8	1,044.3	2,074.4	413.9
February.....	9.6	6.6	28.8	156.7	167.2	1,063.6	2,160.0	413.0
March.....	9.0	6.5	27.9	140.5	180.1	998.6	2,269.7	421.1
April.....	10.1	7.1	30.0	138.8	196.6	964.6	2,403.3	426.7
May.....	10.9	7.0	29.6	112.8	199.4	869.6	2,216.9	391.1
June.....	9.2	6.9	28.7	107.1	183.8	831.5	2,304.9	380.0
July.....	11.4	6.4	31.4	112.5	203.5	845.5	2,175.7	380.8
August.....	10.6	5.8	32.5	114.3	200.2	885.9	2,318.2	408.5
September.....	11.5	6.6	31.8	122.0	192.6	857.3	2,326.3	422.8
October.....	10.0	8.5	28.4	126.4	185.2	877.4	2,514.8	495.8
November.....	10.6	8.9	28.3	134.3	168.9	916.5	2,458.5	475.5
December.....	11.8	11.5	26.3	173.0	174.8	1,025.9	2,449.6	519.5



# MONTHLY VARIATIONS

OFFENSES KNOWN TO POLICE, 1955

2,643 URBAN POLICE AGENCIES  
TOTAL POPULATION 80,350,125

## OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY

JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

+50%  
+40%  
+30%  
+20%  
+10%  
0%  
-10%  
-20%  
-30%  
-40%  
-50%

### ROBBERY



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

+50%  
+40%  
+30%  
+20%  
+10%  
0%  
-10%  
-20%  
-30%  
-40%  
-50%

### BURGLARY



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

+50%  
+40%  
+30%  
+20%  
+10%  
0%  
-10%  
-20%  
-30%  
-40%  
-50%

### LARCENY



JAN. FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT. OCT. NOV. DEC.

+50%  
+40%  
+30%  
+20%  
+10%  
0%  
-10%  
-20%  
-30%  
-40%  
-50%

### AUTO THEFT



FBI CHART

FIGURE 13.

## CRIME RATES

### *Qualifying Factors In Interpretation And Use Of Rates*

**Explanation of Rates.**—A comparison of crime in two areas is of little value unless the differences in the makeup of the two areas can be eliminated for the study. The extent of the differences that may exist is indicated by the factors affecting the amount of crime in a community as discussed on page 97. A common practice is to consider only one factor, that of differences in population. There is danger in drawing conclusions based on only one factor of the many affecting differences in the incidence of crime. So, it is incumbent upon the user of any such comparative measures to use extreme caution.

By expressing the number of crimes in terms of the number per unit of population comparative figures of certain limited application are obtained. The unit of population used in the crime rate tables in this bulletin is 100,000. In other words, crime rates are ratios of the number of crimes to the population. For example: 55 crimes in a city of 25,000 equal a crime rate per 100,000 of 220 (55 divided by 25,000 equals 0.0022, the crimes per one person in the population—to furnish an easy to use figure multiply by 100,000 to get 220, the number of crimes per 100,000 population).

**Population.**—In converting raw figures to crime rates, the significance of the rates depends on the accuracy of the population figures used. True accuracy can be approached only once each ten years when the decennial census is taken. Even then the accuracy is only approximate. Current estimates of the population are made by the Bureau of the Census. These, however, cannot be utilized here because the estimates do not include a breakdown of urban population (for preparing urban crime rates) or of rural population (for preparing rural crime rates). Further, estimates of the current population of individual cities and other areas are not available for converting crime figures from reporting areas to crime rates. The latest decennial population figures for the individual areas are necessarily used.

**Use of rates.**—Rates based on the latest decennial population figures are presented as a matter of convenience primarily for use in certain rough measures by police administrators. Where desired, rates using reliable local estimates can be constructed by using crime data for an individual city as set forth in the listing by individual cities of over 25,000 population in another section of this publication. Also, the summary rates as published here can be adjusted as desired.

**Effect of Population Changes on Crime Rates.**—From the census of April 1, 1950, to July 1, 1955, the population of this country increased 9.0 percent. For the individual states, the percentage changes range from minus 6.3 to plus 40.6. (U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates, Series P-25, Number 129, Provisional Estimates of the Population of States, July 1, 1955, dated January 20, 1956. For sale by the Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C. Price 10 cents.)

The range in the percentage changes since 1950 in smaller areas, such as cities, would undoubtedly reflect a much wider spread than that noted in the estimates for states.

For adjusting the accompanying rate tables, where desired, the following example may be of assistance. The population of Nevada increased from 160,083 in 1950 to an estimated 225,000 as of July 1, 1955, or 40.6 percent (source identified above). For the example, it is assumed that the population of the cities represented in the urban rates for Nevada had an increase of 40.6 percent, the same as the increase for the entire State (urban and rural). The population has increased so the rates based on the 1950 population are overstated. The rates are in terms of crimes per 100,000 population. To determine the adjusted rate apply the assumed percentage increase of population to 100,000. One hundred thousand increased by 40.6 percent is 140,600. Thus, the rates based on the 1950 population are actually the number of crimes per 140,600 inhabitants. So, reduce the published rates by the percentage that 100,000 is under 140,600 or 28.9 percent (to adjust, multiply the published rates by 71.1 which is 100 minus 28.9). This method is about as accurate as when the percentage change is applied directly to the population figures and the rates recalculated from the raw crime figures.

If the assumed change in the Nevada cities is applicable, the murder rate for Nevada in 1955, for example, was 14.4 instead of 20.2 as found by using the 1950 population figures.

### ***Urban Crime Rates***

Crime rates presented in tables 30-32 are based on the reports of 2,643 cities with a total population of 80,350,125 (as of 1950). The representation by city groups and geographic distribution is shown in table 33.

Urban crime rates are based on the 1950 decennial census and are subject to the observations set forth above.

TABLE 30.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1955, BY POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known to the police and rate per 100,000 inhabitants. Population figures based on 1950 decennial census]

Population group	Criminal homicide		Rape	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny— theft	Auto theft
	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Man-slaughter by negligence						
TOTAL, GROUPS I-VI								
2,643 cities; total population, 80,350,125:								
Number of offenses known...	3,780	2,702	10,634	48,732	67,736	339,848	841,564	150,631
Rate per 100,000.....	4.7	3.4	13.2	60.6	84.3	423.0	1,047.7	194.9
GROUP I								
40 cities over 250,000; total population, 34,465,364:								
Number of offenses known...	2,147	1,472	7,066	35,865	43,066	175,876	368,392	90,215
Rate per 100,000.....	6.2	4.3	20.5	104.1	125.0	510.3	1,068.9	261.8
GROUP II								
64 cities, 100,000 to 250,000; total population, 9,432,863:								
Number of offenses known...	552	400	1,014	4,936	8,238	47,909	114,199	21,024
Rate per 100,000.....	5.9	4.2	10.7	52.3	87.3	507.9	1,210.7	222.9
GROUP III								
128 cities, 50,000 to 100,000; total population, 9,052,062:								
Number of offenses known...	349	279	720	2,797	6,369	34,177	101,483	15,026
Rate per 100,000.....	3.9	3.1	8.0	30.9	70.4	377.6	1,121.1	166.0
GROUP IV								
255 cities, 25,000 to 50,000; total population, 8,977,456:								
Number of offenses known...	292	304	629	2,147	4,135	31,039	100,616	12,406
Rate per 100,000.....	3.3	3.4	7.0	23.9	46.1	345.7	1,120.8	138.2
GROUP V								
680 cities, 10,000 to 25,000; total population, 10,470,202:								
Number of offenses known...	253	144	676	1,876	3,721	31,402	101,068	11,406
Rate per 100,000.....	2.4	1.4	6.5	17.9	35.5	299.9	965.3	108.9
GROUP VI								
1,476 cities under 10,000; total population, 7,952,178:								
Number of offenses known...	187	103	529	1,111	2,207	19,443	56,106	6,554
Rate per 100,000.....	2.4	1.3	6.7	14.0	27.8	244.5	705.5	82.4

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TABLE 31.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1955, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND STATES

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and State	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated assault	Burglary—breaking or entering	Larceny—thrift	Auto theft
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>4.7</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>423.0</b>	<b>1,047.7</b>	<b>194.9</b>
<b>New England</b> .....	<b>1.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>280.5</b>	<b>680.7</b>	<b>139.3</b>
Connecticut.....	1.2	18.0	32.4	292.4	603.2	132.0
Maine.....	1.8	9.3	8.4	243.8	632.7	98.6
Massachusetts.....	1.2	21.4	14.4	276.7	654.1	158.5
New Hampshire.....	.7	6.6	7.0	146.9	538.3	52.1
Rhode Island.....	1.4	15.6	23.1	376.4	990.3	111.7
Vermont.....		7.2	.9	146.6	472.2	59.4
<b>Middle Atlantic</b> .....	<b>3.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>372.7</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>145.0</b>
New Jersey.....	2.1	32.8	49.2	366.9	671.3	149.4
New York.....	3.1	65.3	80.2	401.8	780.2	144.8
Pennsylvania.....	3.2	51.1	63.1	318.7	560.3	142.7
<b>East North Central</b> .....	<b>4.4</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>338.6</b>	<b>987.6</b>	<b>165.1</b>
Illinois.....	5.7	124.1	77.8	335.3	619.4	123.3
Indiana.....	4.4	37.1	36.8	431.0	1,077.7	221.9
Michigan.....	4.6	90.9	134.8	427.8	1,479.7	270.6
Ohio.....	3.7	51.2	41.6	297.6	1,015.4	133.3
Wisconsin.....	1.2	8.1	16.9	167.0	952.7	99.5
<b>West North Central</b> .....	<b>3.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>357.4</b>	<b>1,060.2</b>	<b>178.0</b>
Iowa.....	1.1	12.4	9.7	227.9	912.3	81.6
Kansas.....	2.8	35.3	59.5	407.9	1,225.8	131.7
Minnesota.....	1.1	34.5	9.9	348.9	954.9	152.4
Missouri.....	7.2	100.7	123.3	467.4	1,158.7	298.1
Nebraska.....	2.0	22.9	30.0	258.5	1,038.2	147.8
North Dakota.....	1.8	9.1	4.2	228.1	1,209.2	102.5
South Dakota.....	2.2	6.0	4.4	170.2	904.3	61.9
<b>South Atlantic</b> .....	<b>9.4</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>1,197.2</b>	<b>246.1</b>
Delaware.....	3.9	48.8	28.3	547.4	1,399.1	198.2
Florida.....	12.3	77.0	103.6	881.7	1,650.1	234.3
Georgia.....	13.6	36.6	193.3	462.4	980.2	208.3
Maryland.....	7.6	80.6	191.8	459.4	1,088.1	461.5
North Carolina.....	9.9	25.8	306.2	346.8	919.1	151.7
South Carolina.....	10.0	31.5	109.8	488.7	1,157.8	170.3
Virginia.....	8.4	66.0	239.3	548.7	1,506.0	272.8
West Virginia.....	2.6	28.1	43.2	274.7	519.8	100.9
<b>East South Central</b> .....	<b>12.1</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>487.9</b>	<b>805.1</b>	<b>239.5</b>
Alabama.....	17.1	41.6	155.4	511.0	810.2	161.2
Kentucky.....	9.4	96.1	143.5	600.4	1,157.8	441.5
Mississippi.....	9.4	14.2	53.0	324.5	618.8	103.3
Tennessee.....	10.8	41.3	100.9	452.2	618.7	212.6
<b>West South Central</b> .....	<b>8.9</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>535.5</b>	<b>1,314.4</b>	<b>240.0</b>
Arkansas.....	7.4	39.9	90.7	338.7	715.8	93.5
Louisiana.....	8.6	66.4	98.3	369.1	919.2	332.2
Oklahoma.....	5.2	33.0	55.8	497.8	1,265.2	194.0
Texas.....	9.9	41.3	117.2	606.3	1,479.3	242.6
<b>Mountain</b> .....	<b>4.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>578.5</b>	<b>1,883.4</b>	<b>288.8</b>
Arizona.....	6.7	91.5	158.3	955.2	3,304.8	538.3
Colorado.....	4.1	96.1	42.9	653.1	1,728.8	309.0
Idaho.....	3.0	6.9	11.4	324.8	1,880.8	148.0
Montana.....	2.8	22.7	29.0	365.6	1,708.8	170.9
Nevada.....	20.2	147.9	56.0	1,049.0	2,813.1	430.4
New Mexico.....	4.5	44.9	54.3	650.6	1,695.3	346.3
Utah.....	2.4	28.1	20.0	411.4	1,445.0	204.6
Wyoming.....	3.8	28.6	19.6	284.2	1,512.2	149.3
<b>Pacific</b> .....	<b>3.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>681.1</b>	<b>1,903.6</b>	<b>324.8</b>
California.....	3.7	105.7	109.8	714.2	1,959.1	358.5
Oregon.....	3.1	39.9	29.6	412.5	1,521.8	130.8
Washington.....	2.1	29.6	18.8	386.0	1,737.3	185.8

¹ Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 32.—URBAN CRIME RATES, 1955, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS AND POPULATION GROUPS

[Offenses known per 100,000 inhabitants. Population based on 1950 decennial census]

Division and group	Murder, nonneg- ligent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Burgla- ry— breaking or enter- ing	Lar- ceny— theft	Auto theft
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>84.3</b>	<b>423.0</b>	<b>1,047.7</b>	<b>194.9</b>
<b>New England</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>280.5</b>	<b>660.7</b>	<b>139.3</b>
Group I	3.1	57.1	35.7	340.0	834.5	363.6
Group II	1.6	22.5	32.9	357.5	722.9	167.7
Group III	.9	13.7	13.5	261.0	717.4	117.0
Group IV	.9	8.9	7.6	234.5	591.9	77.3
Group V	.4	7.5	4.0	231.9	528.2	61.4
Group VI	.2	2.7	5.7	181.5	440.5	50.1
<b>Middle Atlantic</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>372.7</b>	<b>705.3</b>	<b>145.0</b>
Group I	4.2	86.2	105.4	475.0	794.2	183.4
Group II	1.5	19.8	32.9	301.3	624.4	138.1
Group III	1.9	20.0	36.4	287.9	622.3	115.2
Group IV	1.5	12.5	19.3	231.1	664.9	88.0
Group V	.8	11.0	13.2	192.3	552.4	72.6
Group VI	1.0	9.2	11.4	166.1	468.4	57.0
<b>East North Central</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>338.6</b>	<b>987.6</b>	<b>165.1</b>
Group I	6.8	133.1	111.4	380.3	959.4	200.1
Group II	5.4	56.6	92.0	441.7	1,246.9	198.2
Group III	1.9	26.0	43.5	313.8	1,116.8	168.6
Group IV	1.1	26.1	20.2	283.5	1,094.6	131.8
Group V	2.0	20.4	15.4	286.3	1,033.7	114.0
Group VI	1.3	12.7	9.7	217.4	603.6	71.9
<b>West North Central</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>357.4</b>	<b>1,060.2</b>	<b>179.0</b>
Group I	6.3	104.1	109.2	513.8	1,251.8	320.0
Group II	3.4	46.2	70.0	484.9	1,388.1	193.7
Group III	2.5	16.5	28.3	307.9	1,187.4	100.2
Group IV	1.3	11.5	8.1	194.2	1,070.7	86.9
Group V	.8	11.1	9.2	226.2	849.1	74.9
Group VI	1.3	8.1	7.1	191.8	557.1	61.1
<b>South Atlantic<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>59.7</b>	<b>206.6</b>	<b>528.5</b>	<b>1,197.2</b>	<b>248.1</b>
Group I	9.5	85.5	291.3	485.4	1,125.3	366.9
Group II	11.2	101.7	201.7	805.6	1,647.2	331.3
Group III	10.2	38.9	176.4	462.7	1,110.7	177.3
Group IV	9.3	37.4	166.3	566.9	1,395.9	188.1
Group V	6.7	18.6	166.7	416.3	951.3	117.1
Group VI	7.3	24.8	132.0	338.8	767.8	104.4
<b>East South Central</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>120.3</b>	<b>487.9</b>	<b>905.1</b>	<b>239.5</b>
Group I	11.5	81.7	154.4	620.3	1,028.3	356.0
Group II	19.2	64.6	99.5	567.9	771.6	290.4
Group III	10.2	39.8	155.1	515.0	966.1	196.0
Group IV	10.1	19.2	142.5	368.4	771.8	138.2
Group V	10.6	23.8	77.2	346.4	570.9	134.6
Group VI	5.8	13.4	43.1	223.5	352.1	68.5
<b>West South Central</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>103.4</b>	<b>535.5</b>	<b>1,314.4</b>	<b>240.0</b>
Group I	13.4	68.8	117.2	714.0	1,482.8	379.6
Group II	6.7	49.4	121.9	657.8	1,674.7	246.4
Group III	6.8	37.2	164.9	509.8	1,697.8	191.8
Group IV	8.9	25.7	90.8	445.1	1,254.9	158.3
Group V	4.5	12.4	55.9	228.8	779.2	74.1
Group VI	3.9	10.0	38.8	215.5	534.9	65.9
<b>Mountain</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>578.5</b>	<b>1,883.4</b>	<b>288.8</b>
Group I	5.1	132.0	64.0	859.8	1,763.2	414.2
Group II	5.9	65.8	113.5	777.0	2,396.0	409.4
Group III	4.6	58.4	41.8	596.0	2,061.0	401.2
Group IV	4.9	40.9	37.3	566.0	2,316.5	293.0
Group V	2.1	19.2	20.8	364.4	1,783.0	158.0
Group VI	3.7	28.6	30.6	391.2	1,352.6	160.0
<b>Pacific</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>93.7</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>661.1</b>	<b>1,903.8</b>	<b>324.8</b>
Group I	4.5	134.3	153.9	765.4	1,750.1	414.7
Group II	3.5	77.9	28.4	480.7	1,843.1	220.0
Group III	2.8	72.7	50.2	600.0	2,090.8	280.5
Group IV	2.8	52.7	44.1	618.2	2,275.0	254.8
Group V	2.0	43.8	35.9	583.9	2,132.6	239.4
Group VI	1.6	26.4	27.9	466.8	1,801.0	171.3

<sup>1</sup> Includes the report of the District of Columbia.

TABLE 33.—NUMBER OF CITIES IN EACH POPULATION GROUP, GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION, AND STATE REPRESENTED IN THE URBAN CRIME RATE TABULATIONS (TABLES 30-32)

Division and State	Total	Population group					
		Over 250,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	Less than 10,000
<b>TOTAL:</b> Population, 80,350,125	<b>3,643</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>1,478</b>
<b>New England:</b> Population, 6,507,206	<b>190</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>
Connecticut	29		4	2	12	4	7
Maine	20			1	2	7	10
Massachusetts	99	1	6	11	16	43	22
New Hampshire	16			1	2	5	8
Rhode Island	16		1	3	3	5	4
Vermont	10				1	2	7
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b> Population, 21,212,988	<b>556</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>394</b>
New Jersey	180	2	4	8	17	43	86
New York	175	3	4	6	16	43	103
Pennsylvania	291	2	4	10	14	56	135
<b>East North Central:</b> Population, 18,832,980	<b>618</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>359</b>
Illinois	189	1	1	9	13	41	104
Indiana	78	1	4	4	9	17	43
Michigan	116	1	2	7	9	33	64
Ohio	172	5	3	6	20	41	97
Wisconsin	53	1		4	12	15	51
<b>West North Central:</b> Population, 6,408,362	<b>308</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>194</b>
Iowa	69		1	4	7	10	47
Kansas	58		2	1	2	20	31
Minnesota	72	2	1		3	16	50
Missouri	55	2		2	4	17	30
Nebraska	28	1		1		7	19
North Dakota	13	1			2	3	8
South Dakota	15			1	1	4	9
<b>South Atlantic:</b> Population, 7,795,781	<b>283</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>142</b>
Delaware	4		1				3
District of Columbia	1	1					
Florida	54		3	2	9	9	31
Georgia	32	1	1	3	3	8	16
Maryland	20	1			2	7	10
North Carolina	59			5	5	18	31
South Carolina	28			3	1	6	18
Virginia	44		3	4	5	9	23
West Virginia	21			3	3	5	10
<b>East South Central:</b> Population, 3,242,782	<b>114</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>63</b>
Alabama	28	1	2	1	3	6	15
Kentucky	35	1		2	3	6	23
Mississippi	22			1	6	6	9
Tennessee	29	1	3		3	6	16
<b>West South Central:</b> Population, 5,931,235	<b>193</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>103</b>
Arkansas	27		1		3	4	19
Louisiana	30	1			3	5	10
Oklahoma	33		2		3	15	18
Texas	108	4	3	0	4	32	56
<b>Mountain:</b> Population, 2,163,663	<b>138</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>96</b>
Arizona	17		1		1	1	14
Colorado	39	1		1		7	19
Idaho	22				2	6	14
Montana	18				2	4	10
Nevada	4				1		3
New Mexico	15			1	2	2	10
Utah	20		1	1	1	1	16
Wyoming	13				1	4	10
<b>Pacific:</b> Population, 8,255,128	<b>263</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>137</b>
California	189	5	3	11	16	63	91
Oregon	37	1			2	8	26
Washington	37		2		5	10	20



### Rural Crime Rates

Crimes per 100,000 population for rural areas are shown in table 34. The rates are based on the 1950 decennial census figures in the absence of current population estimates for individual rural areas.

The extent of the possible effect of population changes in the rural areas of the United States since 1950 on rural crime rates prepared by using 1950 figures is indicated by the discussion of rates on page 91.

No attempt is made to present rural data by States or geographic divisions because the coverage in rural areas is not as broad as that for urban places. Reports received from rural areas may in some instances be limited to arrest information rather than offenses-known information. This is particularly true in those offense classes where the smallest percentage of arrests is made. When it is obvious that rural reports are incorrectly prepared, they are excluded from published figures.

The data presented in table 34 represent a rural population of 41,889,165 (1950 census figures).

TABLE 34.—RURAL CRIME RATES, 1955

[Offenses known and rate per 100,000 inhabitants, as reported by 1,377 sheriffs, 161 rural village officers, and 13 State police; total rural population 41,889,165, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense	Offenses known	
	Number	Rate
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,075	5.0
Manslaughter by negligence.....	2,324	5.5
Rape.....	5,528	13.2
Robbery.....	7,308	17.4
Aggravated assault.....	15,296	36.5
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	96,485	230.3
Larceny—theft.....	137,660	328.6
Auto theft.....	26,307	62.8



## OFFENSES IN INDIVIDUAL AREAS

### ***Offenses in Individual Cities With More Than 25,000 Inhabitants***

The number of offenses reported as having been committed during the period of January–December 1955, is shown in table 35. The compilation includes the reports received from police departments in cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants. Police administrators and other interested individuals will probably find it desirable to compare the crime rates of their cities with the average rates shown in tables 30, 31, and 32 of this publication. Similarly, they will doubtless desire to make comparisons with the figures for their communities for prior periods, in order to determine whether there has been an increase or a decrease in the amount of crime committed.

Caution should be exercised in comparing crime data for individual cities because the differences in the figures may be due to a variety of factors. Such comparisons are not necessarily significant even though the figures for individual communities are converted into terms of the number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants.

The following is a list of some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in the community:

Population of the city and metropolitan area adjacent thereto.

The composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race.

The economic status and activities of the population.

Climate.

Educational, recreational, and religious facilities.

The number of police employees per unit of population.

The standards governing appointments to the police force.

The policies of the prosecuting officials and the courts.

The attitude of the public toward law-enforcement problems.

The degree of efficiency of the local law-enforcement agency.

The figures presented in the following tabulation are those reported by the individual police departments in the cities represented without reducing the data to crime rates (number of offenses per 100,000 inhabitants).

In considering the volume of crime committed locally, it is generally more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases rather than to ascertain whether they exceed or fall short of those for some other individual community, and it should be remembered that the amount of crime committed in a community is not solely chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community.

In publishing these figures the FBI acts as a service agency. The figures published are those submitted by the contributing agencies.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955,  
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Ablene, Tex.	3	5	62	132	84	680	31
Abington, Pa.	—	2	6	120	80	92	16
Akron, Ohio	5	262	264	1,165	582	2,980	886
Alameda, Calif.	1	11	4	90	52	590	50
Albany, Ga.	—	—	Only 1 month received				
Albany, N. Y.	3	23	33	267	91	390	214
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1	65	45	727	391	1,536	459
Alexandria, La.	7	10	102	198	48	388	75
Alexandria, Va.	6	34	188	434	214	1,066	176
Alhambra, Calif.	1	17	14	233	198	616	68
Alliquippa, Pa.	—	10	27	39	42	112	8
Allentown, Pa.	—	11	9	226	229	506	74
Alliance, Ohio	—	11	1	92	23	201	45
Alton, Ill.	4	5	5	112	38	444	48
Altoona, Pa.	—	3	2	99	33	87	45
Amarillo, Tex.	4	36	83	442	365	1,661	247
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1	1	17	17	26	64	8
Anderson, Ind.	9	9	17	128	49	471	63
Ann Arbor, Mich.	—	4	15	111	169	436	26
Anniston, Ala.	7	15	135	162	84	307	34
Appleton, Wis.	—	1	2	78	17	450	31
Arlington, Mass.	—	3	—	85	35	72	11
Arlington, Va.	2	26	77	383	333	1,166	149
Asheville, N. C.	5	20	64	142	203	407	135
Ashland, Ky.	—	—	Only 1 month received				
Athens, Ga.	1	—	61	45	26	77	28
Atlanta, Ga.	79	180	765	2,318	1,323	4,281	1,207
Atlantic City, N. J.	4	28	110	543	309	429	134
Auburn, N. Y.	—	—	1	23	25	92	20
Augusta, Ga.	3	14	224	209	87	212	94
Aurora, Ill.	1	12	20	106	90	335	65
Austin, Tex.	9	25	318	642	224	2,220	193
Bakersfield, Calif.	1	39	17	367	302	1,012	140
Baltimore, Md.	76	903	2,153	4,630	3,486	7,093	5,082
Bangor, Maine	1	2	3	80	42	190	31
Barberton, Ohio	—	6	10	76	22	254	58
Baton Rouge, La.	7	35	95	559	353	839	161
Battle Creek, Mich.	2	9	24	194	66	493	39
Bay City, Mich.	—	5	5	190	50	572	184
Bayonne, N. J.	—	6	22	135	160	345	102
Beaumont, Tex.	6	29	323	430	229	1,184	109
Belleville, Ill.	—	1	—	79	64	146	38
Belleville, N. J.	4	—	5	67	22	68	22
Bellingham, Wash.	—	2	1	77	111	138	31
Belmont, Mass.	—	3	—	73	38	99	9
Beloit, Wis.	—	1	2	67	37	261	25
Berkeley, Calif.	3	90	42	555	135	1,324	138
Berwyn, Ill.	—	18	1	159	72	134	54
Bessemer, Ala.	5	5	159	145	28	161	57
Bethlehem, Pa.	—	10	2	117	122	271	23
Beverly, Mass.	—	3	—	29	32	117	9
Beverly Hills, Calif.	1	7	—	75	74	68	33
Billings, Mont.	1	7	25	185	219	804	120
Biloxi, Miss.	3	9	—	116	69	246	87
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	2	1	174	98	468	60
Birmingham, Ala.	61	184	510	2,051	999	2,443	656
Bloomfield, N. J.	—	2	1	58	32	112	32
Bloomington, Ill.	16	—	—	139	85	313	147
Bloomington, Ind.	—	7	1	139	80	328	30
Boise, Idaho	1	2	5	137	122	700	91
Boston, Mass.	25	458	286	2,725	2,143	4,545	2,914
Bremerton, Wash.	2	3	—	82	68	483	40
Bridgeport, Conn.	6	39	86	335	321	663	300
Bristol, Conn.	—	1	2	58	40	97	22
Brockton, Mass.	1	9	7	322	117	439	150

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955,  
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Brookline, Mass.	1	8		157	56	197	102
Brownsville, Tex.		6	13	208	98	467	91
Buffalo, N. Y.	17	152	221	1,199	413	1,452	1,404
Burbank, Calif.	1	38	17	289	213	834	201
Burlington, Iowa				38	15	237	7
Burlington, Vt.		2		64	50	249	44
Butte, Mont.		53	60	128	145	388	136
Cambridge, Mass.	1	37	13	199	253	258	201
Camden, N. J.	2	63	88	664	155	255	343
Canton, Ohio	2	57	13	367	218	801	176
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1	7	2	143	152	837	80
Champaign, Ill.	1	16	11	87	101	307	44
Charleston, S. C.	16	84	77	597	296	1,165	194
Charleston, W. Va.	3	42	79	220	(1)	521	102
Charlotte, N. C.	15	56	597	1,012	402	1,709	229
Charlottesville, Va.	2	2	32	59	47	158	26
Chattanooga, Tenn.	26	88	145	757	106	343	261
Chelsea, Mass.	2	19	3	94	65	129	64
Chester, Pa.	4	46	86	194	140	255	161
Cheyenne, Wyo.		6	4	91	75	774	54
Chicago, Ill.	292	6,725	4,053	13,236	9,013	8,779	4,453
Chicopee, Mass.		8	7	40	70	207	19
Cicero, Ill.		69	58	251	150	258	110
Cincinnati, Ohio	33	220	380	1,260	1,079	3,030	897
Clarksburg, W. Va.	2	20		97	24	30	45
Cleveland, Ohio	63	802	305	1,759	1,145	11,182	1,100
Cleveland Heights, Ohio		9		111	28	241	25
Clifton, N. J.	3	10	8	145	64	287	53
Clinton, Iowa		1	1	46	47	336	17
Colorado Springs, Colo.	2	10	3	160	130	613	87
Columbia, Mo.			9	42	25	227	23
Columbia, S. C.	6	23	87	361	336	1,065	211
Columbus, Ga.	10	18	50	407	176	513	141
Columbus, Ohio	20	365	81	2,404	1,540	3,660	559
Compton, Calif.	3	89	106	630	301	1,120	216
Concord, N. H.			2	23	30	145	3
Corpus Christi, Tex.	7	73	345	944	312	1,585	227
Council Bluffs, Iowa		7	3	83	74	468	67
Covington, Ky.	1	35	97	308	144	477	130
Cranston, R. I.	1	6	4	201	111	310	29
Cumberland, Md.	1		2	39	33	101	42
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio		4	4	70	57	220	18
Dallas, Tex.	74	298	992	3,656	820	8,400	1,426
Danville, Ill.	3	19		160	77	240	74
Danville, Va.	9	11	72	107	124	451	41
Davenport, Iowa	1	16	4	255	137	863	73
Dayton, Ohio	27	119	284	796	377	1,935	381
Daytona Beach, Fla.	2	16	49	282	132	490	53
Dearborn, Mich.	2	45	22	471	349	2,386	410
Decatur, Ill.	1	21	5	345	92	608	108
Denver, Colo.	21	632	266	3,575	1,937	5,394	1,722
Des Moines, Iowa	1	47	45	747	543	1,668	274
Detroit, Mich.	140	2,905	4,011	9,365	3,123	24,158	6,865
Dubuque, Iowa		3	4	52	48	284	18
Duluth, Minn.	2	21	9	234	221	923	152
Durham, N. C.	3	12	357	134	143	577	113
East Chicago, Ind.	5	33	27	186	195	456	232
East Cleveland, Ohio		6	2	51	26	323	20
East Hartford, Conn.		1	2	102	82	178	37
Easton, Pa.	1	1	1	54	29	146	19

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
East Orange, N. J.	1	17	12	271	131	419	71
East Providence, R. I.		1	4	117	104	224	32
East St. Louis, Ill.			Only 1 month received				
Eau Claire, Wis.			1	77	45	201	10
Elgin, Ill.		1	7	65	30	132	52
Elizabeth, N. J.		42	40	333	227	564	154
Elkhart, Ind.	1	10	1	66	94	204	29
Elmira, N. Y.		3	3	137	132	358	28
El Paso, Tex.	7	62	56	917	550	2,209	526
Elyria, Ohio	7	7	2	75	37	150	23
Enid, Okla.		3	4	87	46	338	27
Erie, Pa.	3	16	53	381	151	804	138
Euclid, Ohio		5	1	53	26	405	20
Eugene, Oreg.	3	8	8	137	290	562	55
Evanston, Ill.	1	12	55	191	260	651	75
Evansville, Ind.	7	59	12	789	319	1,381	358
Everett, Mass.	1	7		66	28	127	28
Everett, Wash.		9	5	165	86	630	66
Fairmont, W. Va.			No reports received				
Fall River, Mass.		10	13	227	179	507	172
Fargo, N. Dak.	1	3		86	58	475	29
Fayetteville, N. C.	1	38	156	251	25	684	150
Ferdale, Mich.		9	4	124	73	277	46
Fitchburg, Mass.	1	3		158	77	354	32
Flint, Mich.	11	189	559	942	1,247	2,486	445
Fond du Lac, Wis.		2	1	52	29	431	26
Fort Dodge, Iowa			No reports received				
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	12	34	25	370	282	912	120
Fort Smith, Ark.	2	10	63	225	92	273	47
Fort Wayne, Ind.	4	28	16	436	237	992	184
Fort Worth, Tex.	38	185	109	2,440	443	3,901	908
Framingham, Mass.		2		40	60	69	26
Fresno, Calif.		114	83	718	587	1,342	372
Gadsden, Ala.	6	4	63	165	57	226	99
Gainesville, Fla.	4	2	40	83	85	362	23
Galesburg, Ill.		1	1	40	34	160	14
Galveston, Tex.	6	49	169	481	458	525	17
Garfield, N. J.		2	1	54	52	145	7
Gary, Ind.	13	130	290	936	544	1,426	477
Glendale, Calif.	1	38	11	422	242	1,155	144
Gloucester, Mass.		1	13	34	34	63	23
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	2	4		83	42	537	45
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	54	72	796	298	1,860	285
Granite City, Ill.		11		208	20	264	43
Great Falls, Mont.	2	9	6	151	134	507	70
Green Bay, Wis.		2	2	129	55	205	45
Greensboro, N. C.	7	33	125	274	214	584	110
Greenville, Miss.	2		9	152	104	235	25
Greenville, S. C.	8	27	15	376	209	470	172
Greenwich, Conn.		1	1	42	45	112	11
Hackensack, N. J.		5	26	86	64	202	32
Hagerstown, Md.		5		196	62	360	45
Hamilton, N. J.		5	5	145	108	312	82
Hamilton, Ohio	2	16	38	219	148	525	161
Hammond, Ind.		28	17	401	392	960	234
Hampton, Va.	8	21	61	264	241	584	58
Hamtramck, Mich.	2	43	65	105	192	292	137
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	34	24	401	186	490	79
Hartford, Conn.	3	84	184	933	322	965	346
Hattiesburg, Miss.	1	4	35	78	20	90	30
Haverford, Pa.		3		48	51	187	13
Haverhill, Mass.				106	41	38	10
Hayward, Calif.		9	2	96	85	282	55
Hazleton, Pa.				23	14	60	7
Hempstead, N. Y.	3	11	5	162	141	169	65

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Highland Park, Mich.		58	37	205	275	614	154
High Point, N. C.	3	5	71	122	68	235	31
Hoboken, N. J.	1	16	51	178	90	145	104
Holyoke, Mass.		2	5	144	126	444	50
Honolulu City, Hawaii	16	41	28	1,664	674	3,005	319
Hot Springs, Ark.	3	10	1	148	54	199	22
Houston, Tex.	99	367	177	5,339	1,706	6,587	2,280
Huntington, W. Va.	4	26	87	256	126	355	111
Huntington Park, Calif.	1	32	11	291	213	701	129
Hutchinson, Kans.		7	6	106	38	294	37
Independence, Mo.	1	1		58	74	168	23
Indianapolis, Ind.	33	258	290	2,498	1,538	3,037	1,740
Inglewood, Calif.	2	29	23	410	389	863	175
Iowa City, Iowa		4	3	28	48	186	18
Irondequoit, N. Y.		2	1	86	30	132	11
Irvington, N. J.	1	12	1	257	121	327	49
Ithaca, N. Y.		2	2	40	63	198	26
Jackson, Mich.	1	4	35	141	119	508	71
Jackson, Miss.	17	15	55	418	81	570	122
Jackson, Tenn.	3	4	6	119	62	208	40
Jacksonville, Fla.	30	239	81	1,651	1,164	2,712	678
Jamestown, N. Y.	2	1	2	61	31	153	11
Jefferson City, Mo.	1			33	17	90	20
Jersey City, N. J.		61	142	810	241	620	479
Johnson City, Tenn.	3	6	12	140	20	112	90
Johnstown, Pa.		7	3	115	64	197	60
Joliet, Ill.		21	24	57	70	169	91
Joplin, Mo.	1	10	4	105	111	309	36
Kalamazoo, Mich.		12	18	159	169	859	54
Kankakee, Ill.		9	2	71	28	311	27
Kannapolis, N. C.	1	3	96	40	26	100	20
Kansas City, Kans.	11	107	72	684	367	1,117	351
Kansas City, Mo.	32	270	270	988	963	2,450	582
Kearny, N. J.		1	1	53	53	168	16
Kenosha, Wis.	1	5	2	106	63	447	59
Kettering, Ohio		6	3	52	31	122	9
Key West, Fla.		10	13	50	61	97	68
Kingston, N. Y.		7	7	69	37	97	13
Knoxville, Tenn.	19	55	110	510	219	271	458
Kokomo, Ind.			Only 1 month received				
Lackawanna, N. Y.	3	23	21	102	48	125	121
La Crosse, Wis.				85	44	476	56
La Fayette, Ind.		13	5	101	91	490	46
Lafayette, La.			Only 1 month received				
La Grange, Ga.	3	1	2	101	37	167	35
Lake Charles, La.		8	29	191	94	134	40
Lakeland, Fla.	1		37	124	102	163	24
Lakewood, Ohio		6	1	137	48	313	43
Lancaster, Pa.		7	49	146	104	499	54
Lansing, Mich.	2	14	10	243	145	876	130
Laredo, Tex.	1	8	50	80	58	176	35
Laurel, Miss.	2	2	29	133	44	152	19
Lawrence, Mass.	1	7	3	152	59	294	100
Lawton, Okla.	5	16	36	196	51	443	48
Lebanon, Pa.			Only 1 month received				
Lewiston, Maine	1	2	2	63	38	205	27
Lexington, Ky.	4	55	210	520	289	793	186
Lima, Ohio		17	109	256	197	414	63
Lincoln, Nebr.		12	75	323	190	1,436	90
Lincoln Park, Mich.			No reports received				
Linden, N. J.		1	5	135	47	195	23
Little Rock, Ark.	12	97	93	525	464	1,009	156
Lockport, N. Y.		1	7	55	24	101	25
Long Beach, Calif.	4	335	244	2,312	(1)	3,222	1,193
Lorain, Ohio	2	20	46	157	80	383	52

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955,  
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Los Angeles, Calif.	95	3,049	4,639	17,184	12,873	24,117	7,417
Louisville, Ky.	40	583	544	2,863	2,534	3,156	2,719
Lowell, Mass.		13	76	186	68	448	138
Lower Merion, Pa.	1	5	4	146	149	320	36
Lubbock, Tex.	8	52	88	488	466	1,878	229
Lynchburg, Va.	7	10	59	148	37	340	28
Lynn, Mass.		28	3	362	234	792	137
Lynwood, Calif.		21	5	190	189	419	86
Macon, Ga.	9	28	28	506	183	647	140
Madison, Wis.		4	4	237	198	854	77
Malden, Mass.		14	2	72	67	266	46
Manchester, N. H.	1	7	3	85	72	376	50
Manitowish, Wis.		2		51	40	170	20
Mansfield, Ohio		26	20	182	89	364	68
Maplewood, N. J.		3	5	21	26	38	5
Marion, Ind.	1	8		88	41	290	35
Marion, Ohio	1	6	1	102	87	344	36
Mason City, Iowa		2	1	51	38	191	25
Massillon, Ohio		8	7	72	7	290	38
Maywood, Ill.		18	7	62	63	99	24
McKeesport, Pa.	2	20	36	118	87	304	79
Medford, Mass.		9		108	71	276	25
Mcrose, Mass.		1		46	21	129	13
Memphis, Tenn.	25	125	631	1,853	828	1,260	510
Meriden, Conn.		7	5	95	14	154	51
Meridian, Miss.	5	4	49	105	114	238	41
Miami, Fla.	33	430	450	3,352	1,408	3,459	1,041
Miami Beach, Fla.	1	54	11	1,143	764	1,111	195
Michigan City, Ind.	1	5	8	113	93	375	11
Middletown, Conn.			3	50	54	125	20
Middletown, Ohio.	2	6	12	117	85	344	80
Milwaukee, Wis.	14	93	257	786	1,386	5,182	957
Minneapolis, Minn.	9	306	98	2,546	1,282	4,061	1,194
Mishawaka, Ind.		4	2	64	65	266	30
Mobile, Ala.	28	89	204	936	209	935	320
Moline, Ill.		9		99	65	345	32
Monroe, La.	9	9	5	143	48	335	98
Montclair, N. J.	2	2	4	123	72	163	20
Montgomery, Ala.	21	59	112	592	279	532	166
Morgantown, W. Va.	1	7		33	27	71	18
Mount Lebanon, Pa.				13	15	34	16
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1	12	13	146	148	226	52
Muncie, Ind.	4	14	8	246	127	795	208
Muskegon, Mich.		13	12	228	137	530	86
Muskogee, Okla.	3	11	2	105	54	302	37
Nashua, N. H.		1	2	51	34	187	8
Nashville, Tenn.	34	139	91	985	754	1,488	728
New Albany, Ind.	1	3	3	74	87	368	45
Newark, N. J.	34	569	652	3,692	1,562	3,820	1,867
Newark, Ohio.		4		90	63	360	47
New Bedford, Mass.	1	14	20	555	251	951	132
New Britain, Conn.		12	20	146	164	311	70
New Brunswick, N. J.		9	18	100	21	346	80
Newburgh, N. Y.	1	7	3	93	88	207	33
New Castle, Pa.		10	1	109	88	151	45
New Haven, Conn.	4	37	47	659	256	838	301
New Kensington, Pa.			11	29	12	41	8
New London, Conn.		5	4	103	52	205	35
New Orleans, La.	52	546	610	2,137	1,908	3,724	3,138
Newport, Ky.	3	10	9	93	57	125	63
Newport, R. I.	4	1	4	116	78	373	56
Newport News, Va.	4	46	121	390	405	1,052	175
New Rochelle, N. Y.		11	21	165	171	270	57
Newton, Mass.	1	9	4	255	180	459	62
New York, N. Y.	306	7,133	8,679	38,963	41,966	27,824	12,383

TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955,  
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto theft
					\$30 and over	Under \$30	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	23	51	231	258	487	173
Norfolk, Va.	27	286	1,223	1,652	1,400	2,723	1,130
Norman, Okla.			Only 6 months received				
Norristown, Pa.	1	5	10	53	37	95	37
Northampton, Mass.			2	25	23	74	6
North Bergen, N. J.			Only 6 months received				
North Little Rock, Ark.			No reports received				
Norwalk, Conn.		7	24	124	116	223	31
Norwich, Conn.	1	2	1	70	51	95	9
Norwood, Ohio		5	1	90	58	162	23
Nutley, N. J.			No reports received				
Oakland, Calif.	8	547	307	2,909	479	7,623	1,702
Oak Park, Ill.		15	1	109	60	229	40
Oak Ridge, Tenn.		1	21	34	23	149	13
Odessa, Tex.	8	11	50	222	137	1,118	137
Ogden, Utah	4	29	27	163	138	1,000	163
Oklahoma City, Okla.	18	130	162	1,925	1,504	3,099	812
Omaha, Nebr.	9	89	77	681	198	1,997	549
Orange, N. J.		17	26	102	61	168	48
Orlando, Fla.	15	21	144	433	233	481	116
Oshkosh, Wis.				107	54	559	51
Ottumwa, Iowa		5	6	30	9	181	33
Owensboro, Ky.	4	4	25	114	112	390	61
Paducah, Ky.	4	19	72	217	75	194	33
Palo Alto, Calif.	1	7		92	110	378	56
Panama City, Fla.		2	2	108	66	105	23
Parkersburg, W. Va.		2		84	53	164	26
Parma, Ohio		3		46	25	124	18
Pasadena, Calif.	3	70	22	640	442	1,520	149
Passaic, N. J.	1	15	29	214	110	182	65
Paterson, N. J.	2	50	156	601	65	645	242
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	7	7	248	175	450	96
Pensacola, Fla.	6	14	82	314	124	787	109
Peoria, Ill.		98	112	633	207	1,224	294
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1	10	22	63	126	259	46
Petersburg, Va.	3	29	162	252	85	568	131
Philadelphia, Pa.	126	1,925	2,703	9,054	5,339	7,704	3,972
Phoenix, Ariz.	13	130	285	1,265	717	3,389	711
Pine Bluff, Ark.	3	15	24	127	15	75	45
Pittsburgh, Pa.	28	681	482	3,545	1,503	2,291	2,013
Pittsfield, Mass.	1	2		81	53	240	13
Plainfield, N. J.	8	11	11	128	124	302	53
Pocatello, Idaho		4	4	93	80	398	62
Pomona, Calif.	2	15	12	201	101	509	100
Pontiac, Mich.	2	19	52	278	197	761	148
Port Arthur, Tex.	2	3	22	46	26	183	40
Port Huron, Mich.		1	6	113	37	532	45
Portland, Maine	3	15	12	269	133	598	159
Portland, Ore.	18	223	140	1,896	1,589	4,323	601
Portsmouth, Ohio		40	10	211	193	487	99
Portsmouth, Va.	7	53	366	418	273	674	171
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2	4	26	80	85	358	29
Providence, R. I.	4	79	123	1,285	719	2,124	449
Provo, Utah		1		77	30	544	32
Pueblo, Colo.	5	33	15	319	290	961	157
Quincy, Ill.	1	10	7	136	71	310	32
Quincy, Mass.		6	3	300	107	626	179
Racine, Wis.	1	8	17	181	71	747	63
Raleigh, N. C.	11	12	324	251	134	567	99
Rapid City, S. Dak.	2	5	4	39	67	253	20
Reading, Pa.	3	24	5	218	145	540	122
Redondo Beach, Calif.	2	23	14	399	63	687	124
Redwood City, Calif.		4	5	106	113	562	97
Reno, Nev.	7	57	21	377	336	821	112
Revere, Mass.	1	18	2	138	64	232	113



TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955, CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Richmond, Calif.	3	55	79	443	167	1,943	118
Richmond, Ind.		13	10	124	120	199	49
Richmond, Va.	24	216	320	1,700	847	3,484	1,041
Riverside, Calif.		17	32	252	228	841	109
Roanoke, Va.	4	23	75	294	203	698	127
Rochester, Minn.		2	1	50	48	377	25
Rochester, N. Y.	5	76	76	1,118	497	2,383	424
Rockford, Ill.	1	10	36	271	133	730	85
Rock Island, Ill.	1	20	8	130	156	459	51
Rocky Mount, N. C.	1	4	68	167	74	277	47
Rome, Ga.	4	6	66	145	86	65	69
Rome, N. Y.	2			63	40	135	20
Roswell, N. Mex.	3	1	4	72	53	33	37
Royal Oak, Mich.		15		212	80	675	122
Sacramento, Calif.	12	215	65	767	883	2,730	582
Saginaw, Mich.	5	22	206	231	153	1,394	164
St. Cloud, Minn.				40	39	349	14
St. Joseph, Mo.	3	5	18	108	64	403	75
St. Louis, Mo.	94	1,677	2,136	6,630	2,853	12,046	4,787
St. Paul, Minn.	6	184	36	1,473	544	3,620	590
St. Petersburg, Fla.	2	23	38	520	295	813	96
Salem, Mass.			No reports received				
Salem, Oreg.		5	6	133	90	453	28
Salina, Kans.		5	18	67	47	416	36
Salt Lake City, Utah	4	60	43	980	741	2,076	459
San Angelo, Tex.	4	9	15	205	61	338	92
San Antonio, Tex.	44	179	795	2,797	1,179	5,353	1,491
San Bernardino, Calif.	2	34	46	558	362	1,226	295
San Diego, Calif.	15	206	192	1,361	1,804	3,753	1,046
Sandusky, Ohio		2	34	61	53	303	19
San Francisco, Calif.	45	1,131	682	5,637	1,788	10,000	4,998
San Jose, Calif.	3	74	32	620	477	2,397	438
San Leandro, Calif.		18	3	209	160	699	68
San Mateo, Calif.	2	14	10	118	182	688	82
Santa Ana, Calif.	2	24	24	410	189	1,018	185
Santa Barbara, Calif.		16	46	234	111	786	55
Santa Fe, N. Mex.		5	12	223	139	483	88
Santa Monica, Calif.	1	70	50	578	703	1,207	282
Savannah, Ga.	21	104	581	561	430	729	273
Schenectady, N. Y.	1	8	4	175	112	197	106
Scranton, Pa.		7	22	521	71	400	106
Seattle, Wash.	17	384	152	3,198	1,472	5,349	1,550
Shaker Heights, Ohio		8	8	40	40	331	36
Sharon, Pa.			6	73	46	81	17
Sheboygan, Wis.		1		51	47	193	43
Shreveport, La.	12	17	37	278	273	948	276
Sioux City, Iowa	2	13	10	251	142	878	95
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	2	2	118	92	462	48
Somerville, Mass.		38	9	318	280	444	134
South Bend, Ind.	3	22	9	412	284	1,226	152
South Gate, Calif.		29	4	383	362	796	162
Spartanburg, S. C.	5	7	14	186	85	357	65
Spokane, Wash.	3	78	41	666	301	2,747	340
Springfield, Ill.	3	29	33	247	117	803	211
Springfield, Mass.	4	3	30	335	114	678	219
Springfield, Mo.	2	8	5	263	116	436	88
Springfield, Ohio	1	17	20	203	77	581	65
Stamford, Conn.	1	19	22	286	258	478	96
Steubenville, Ohio		19	19	136	89	204	88
Stockton, Calif.	6	126	79	666	577	1,400	211
Stratford, Conn.				74	74	181	27
Superior, Wis.		4	2	85	18	373	25
Syracuse, N. Y.	1	18	11	543	486	1,641	343
Tacoma, Wash.	2	62	18	531	479	1,644	246
Tallahassee, Fla.							

Only 6 months received



TABLE 35.—NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE, 1955,  
CITIES OVER 25,000 IN POPULATION—Continued

City	Murder, nonnegligent manslaughter	Robbery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or enter- ing	Larceny—thrift		Auto thrift
					\$50 and over	Under \$50	
Tampa, Fla.	29	133	194	1,799	613	2,058	325
Taunton, Mass.	3	12	185	38	308	40	40
Teaneck, N. J.	7	1	103	70	162	21	21
Temple, Tex.	1	18	116	44	340	62	62
Terre Haute, Ind.	4	27	9	334	117	635	71
Toledo, Ohio.	9	227	286	1,400	1,013	3,038	364
Topeka, Kans.	4	37	62	473	160	982	75
Torrington, Conn.	3	34	25	76	16	15	15
Trenton, N. J.	6	32	50	606	276	634	172
Troy, N. Y.	2	9	18	152	69	72	88
Tucson, Ariz.	1	47	54	530	208	1,641	328
Tulsa, Okla.	8	84	181	1,232	885	1,999	474
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	4	5	118	131	86	130	27
Tyler, Tex.	Complete data not received <sup>2</sup>				79	206	31
Union, N. J.		2	6	128			
Union City, N. J.	1	7	16	242	46	129	58
University City, Mo.	1	8	171	203	284	48	48
Upper Darby, Pa.	1	8	32	207	83	501	86
Utica, N. Y.	3	5	4	218	83	504	73
Vallejo, Calif.		20	6	135	104	547	77
Valley Stream, N. Y.		4	6	99	87	218	35
Vancouver, W. Va.	2	7	4	111	91	507	41
Vicksburg, Miss.	3	3		41	(1)	81	20
Waco, Tex.	7	23	210	534	199	1,220	116
Waltham, Mass.		8	3	139	72	369	37
Warren, Ohio.		40	5	159	113	307	91
Warwick, R. I.				206	191	160	23
Washington, D. C.	53	784	3,441	3,649	1,708	6,676	1,722
Washington, Pa.		2		29	41	125	43
Waterbury, Conn.		6	6	272	139	373	197
Waterloo, Iowa.		12	12	131	83	322	49
Watertown, Mass.		3		123	57	136	34
Watertown, N. Y.			3	137	63	224	24
Waukegan, Ill.	4	14	58	92	84	312	59
Wausau, Wis.		1	2	70	30	271	22
Wauwatosa, Wis.				61	60	281	18
West Allis, Wis.				48	64	434	21
West Hartford, Conn.		1		92	20	71	17
West Haven, Conn.		3	1	138	47	63	43
West New York, N. J.	Complete data not received <sup>2</sup>						
West Orange, N. J.		5		56	61	150	18
West Palm Beach, Fla.	11	13	59	205	106	266	50
Weymouth, Mass.		2	24	16	39	51	10
Wheeling, W. Va.		8	12	104	57	115	67
White Plains, N. Y.	3	10	34	142	182	304	78
Wichita, Kans.	6	93	280	1,149	544	2,671	349
Wichita Falls, Tex.	2	21	61	446	242	1,273	306
Wilkes Barre, Pa.		7	7	135	83	217	85
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	5	5	7	107	22	184	34
Williamsport, Pa.		9	1	96	86	329	28
Wilmington, Del.	2	62	33	658	382	1,234	225
Wilmington, N. C.	8	17	274	268	133	555	111
Winona, Minn.		3		38	42	142	17
Winston-Salem, N. C.	20	36	138	476	166	673	123
Woodbridge, N. J.		9	4	96	76	144	39
Woonsocket, R. I.		1	7	125	72	191	29
Worcester, Mass.	3	27	17	830	287	1,105	339
Wyandotte, Mich.	1	6	2	82	82	317	60
Yakima, Wash.	1	17	20	218	128	1,138	97
Yonkers, N. Y.	1	23	42	203	95	780	211
York, Pa.	1	20	18	238	92	645	90
Youngstown, Ohio	12	94	27	480	433	960	194
Zanesville, Ohio		8	4	178	83	346	75

<sup>1</sup> Larcenies not separately reported. Figure listed includes both major and minor larcenies.<sup>2</sup> The crime reporting for the city indicated does not meet acceptable standards established by the Committee on Uniform Crime Records of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

**Offenses Known in Jurisdictions Outside the United States**

Some areas that are closely related to this country but outside the 48 states contribute crime reports under the crime reporting program. The figures submitted are informative and useful and are published in table 36. Such data, however, are not included in other summary tables in this bulletin.

During 1955, complete sets of reports were received from law enforcement agencies in Alaska, Guam, Hawaii and the Isthmus of Panama.

TABLE 36.—OFFENSES KNOWN IN JURISDICTIONS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES, 1955

Jurisdiction reporting	Murder, nonnegli- gent man- slaughter	Rob- bery	Aggra- vated assault	Bur- glary— breaking or entering	Larceny—theft		Auto theft
					Over \$50	Under \$50	
Alaska:							
Department of Territorial Police (Juneau).....	11	36	60	163	233	150	287
First judicial division (Juneau).....	2	2	4	10	5	2	3
Guam: Agaña.....		15	32	172	101	92	78
Hawaii:							
Hawaii County.....	1		5	146	27	266	9
Honolulu City.....	16	41	28	1,664	674	3,006	319
Honolulu County.....	7	11	20	471	214	1,031	83
Kauai County.....			2	67	9	192	7
Maui County.....	2	1	4	147	15	360	15
Isthmus of Panama: Canal Zone.....	2	9	10	189	69	848	20

## SUPPLEMENTAL CRIME DATA

### Source

Five of the seven major classes are analyzed under this program. This is done by police in cities of over 25,000 inhabitants with the use of a report that supplements the basic count of total crimes by class. These breakdowns for rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, and auto theft plus property value data are in tables 37-39.

To compare crime breakdowns in the same cities for 1954 and 1955, table 37 is limited to 433 cities (over 25,000—combined population, 57.4 million). Valuation information for 1955 is from fewer cities, as shown in tables 38 and 39.

### Trends

Trends in table 37 are from 433 cities but may be used as an indication of the average police experience for the entire country. Also, percent distributions made from table 37 can be applied to other studies, as a matter of interest. (See text about estimated crime totals shown in table 24.)

**Rape.**—Forcible rapes increased 21.3 percent while statutory crimes (victim under legal age of consent) decreased 4.6 percent. The percentage of forcible rapes in this classification was 51.5 in 1954 but rose to 57.4 in 1955.

**Robbery.**—Except for bank robberies, all types of armed and strong-arm robberies declined. Bank robberies increased by only 20 offenses in the cities studied but because of a small base figure, 122 in 1954, the percentage increase is 16.4 percent. Robberies in or on the premises of residences reflected the sharpest decrease, 24.7 percent. Robberies on streets and alleys ("highway") decreased 13.8 percent while places of business ("commercial houses"), other than oil stations, chain stores and banks, had 17.4 percent fewer thefts by threat and violence. All places of business except banks had 15.5 percent fewer robberies.

The substantial decreases in all types of robberies other than bank robberies leave the robbery problem about as evenly spread among the various points of attack as in 1954. Highway robberies constitute 51.1 percent of the problem with business houses other than banks the targets in 34.5 percent of the cases. The increase of 20 bank robberies in 433 cities raised the frequency of attacks on banks by only one-tenth of one percent.

**Burglary.**—The 5.3 percent decrease in burglaries in 433 cities was about equally divided between residence and nonresidence structures. Unlawful entries of residences for the purpose of theft or felony de-

creased 5.0 percent and the same crimes in nonresidence structures decreased 5.6 percent. Residences are victimized 16.6 percent less frequently than nonresidences but present 41.7 percent of the burglary problem with an almost unique hazard. A large percentage (75.3) of burglaries occur at night, as might be expected, but almost half (45.4 percent) the residence burglaries occur during the daytime. Contrasted to the large percentage of daylight residence burglaries is the expected small proportion (9.8 percent) of such attacks on structures not used as nor a part of living quarters.

**Larceny—thrift.**—Police itemize thefts (larcenies), other than auto thefts, by valuation groups and by types. Thefts of property under \$5 in value (including attempts) make up 15 percent of these incidents. Almost 58 percent of the thefts involve property valued in the \$5 to \$50 category while 27.4 percent are of property valued at \$50 or more. No significant trend appears in the analysis of thefts by value.

Although the increase in total thefts in 433 cities was less than one percent, certain distinct shifts occurred in the problem. Pocket-picking, purse-snatchings and thefts from autos (other than accessories) showed percentage decreases of 15.2, 13.5, and 9.0.

There is a very thin line between a purse-snatching and a robbery under this system. If the purse-snatcher strikes the victim or uses more force than necessary to snatch the purse from the unsuspecting victim, then it is classed as robbery. With this close relation between purse-snatching as a theft and as a robbery in mind, it will be noted that if the 10,924 purse-snatchings are considered with the 43,447 robberies reported in 433 cities, the robbery problem is potentially one-fourth greater than the count of robberies indicates.

Thefts of auto accessories rose 12.2 percent but thefts of other articles from autos decreased 9.0 percent. The net change in thefts of all kinds from autos was only a 1.6 percent increase. However, these thefts numbered 258,230 in the reporting cities in 1955 and represented 40.1 percent of the theft problem. Special statutes in some states designating certain thefts from autos as "burglary" do not affect the classifying under this crime reporting system—they are still reported by all jurisdictions as thefts and not as burglaries.

Shoplifting increased 4.4 percent in 1955 and accounted for the same percentage (4.4) of the theft problem. Such incidents are classed as thefts under this reporting system even though some jurisdictions have special statutes providing "burglary" penalties for this type of theft.

**Auto Thefts.**—Police recovered about one car fewer per 100 stolen in 1955 than in 1954. The increase of 5.2 percent in auto thefts in 433 cities was accompanied by an increase of 3.7 percent in recoveries. Recoveries of stolen cars reached 92.3 percent of the number reported

stolen. Cars counted stolen in 1954 or previous years but recovered in 1955 are included in the 1955 recovery figures.

TABLE 37.—OFFENSE ANALYSIS, TRENDS, 1954-55

[433 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 57,361,704]

Classification	Number of offenses		Percent change
	1954	1955	
<b>Rape:</b>			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>8,160</b>	<b>8,872</b>	<b>+8.7</b>
Forcible.....	4,199	5,093	+21.3
Statutory.....	3,961	3,779	-4.6
<b>Robbery:</b>			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>51,189</b>	<b>43,447</b>	<b>-15.1</b>
Highway.....	25,763	22,199	-13.8
Commercial house.....	14,342	11,848	-17.4
Oil station.....	2,144	1,971	-8.1
Chain store.....	1,267	1,189	-6.2
Residence.....	4,738	3,566	-24.7
Bank.....	122	142	+16.4
Miscellaneous.....	2,813	2,532	-10.0
<b>Burglary—breaking or entering:</b>			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>385,246</b>	<b>269,998</b>	<b>-30.3</b>
Residence (dwelling):			
Night.....	63,194	61,449	-2.8
Day.....	55,409	51,193	-7.6
Nonresidence (store, office, etc.):			
Night.....	150,347	141,936	-5.6
Day.....	16,296	15,420	-5.4
<b>Larceny—thrift (except auto theft, by value):</b>			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>638,302</b>	<b>643,320</b>	<b>+0.8</b>
\$50 and over.....	177,934	176,049	-1.1
\$5 to \$50.....	364,160	371,163	+1.9
Under \$5.....	96,208	96,308	+0.1
<b>Larceny—thrift (by type):</b>			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>638,302</b>	<b>643,320</b>	<b>+0.8</b>
Pocket-picking.....	8,050	6,823	-15.2
Purse-snatching.....	12,622	10,924	-13.5
Shoplifting.....	27,074	28,266	+4.4
Thefts from autos (except accessories).....	127,658	116,233	-9.0
Auto accessories.....	126,603	141,997	+12.2
Bicycles.....	107,625	108,459	+0.8
All others.....	228,670	230,818	+0.9
<b>Auto theft:</b>			
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>122,506</b>	<b>128,911</b>	<b>+5.2</b>
Stolen.....	114,812	119,005	+3.7
Recovered.....			

### Property Loss, By Crime

Losses averaged \$202 per crime against property in 427 cities in 1955 (table 38). Excluding auto thefts, the average loss per crime was \$108. Autos accounted for 52.9 percent of the \$217.9 million property theft total in the 427 cities. The average loss per stolen car was \$896. The auto theft loss is offset by a relatively high recovery rate, 92.3 percent of the number stolen.

The per capita loss in the 427 cities included in table 38 for the property crimes listed was \$3.82 (1950 census figures used). However,

police recoveries of stolen property held the unrecovered loss per capita to \$1.63, according to other information (table 39).

TABLE 38.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN, BY TYPE OF CRIME, 1955  
[427 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 56,989,214. Values rounded off]

Classification	Number of offenses	Value of property stolen	Average value per offense
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,050,734</b>	<b>\$217,886,267</b>	<b>\$202</b>
Robbery.....	43,730	10,749,536	246
Burglary.....	269,391	47,107,797	175
Larceny—theft.....	638,904	44,676,842	70
Auto theft.....	128,709	115,352,092	896

### *Loss and Recovery Valuations, by Type of Property*

The value of property stolen and the value of stolen property recovered for the year 1955, as reported by 420 cities, are shown in table 39.

The value of autos stolen is the largest loss item—52.9 percent of all property stolen. However, 93.2 percent valuation of stolen cars was reported recovered leaving a net loss of \$7.1 million. The net loss to other types of property was \$78.7 million or eleven times greater than the unrecovered loss in stolen autos.

Autos represented 8.3 percent of the unrecovered loss in 420 cities in 1955 exceeding only the net loss in stolen furs. "Miscellaneous" property made up 30.9 percent of the unrecovered loss while stolen currency and other negotiables represented 25.4 percent of the unrecovered loss for the year. Jewelry and precious metals comprised 17.9 percent of the unrecovered loss followed by clothing (10.1 percent), autos (8.3 percent) and furs (7.4 percent).

TABLE 39.—VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND VALUE OF PROPERTY RECOVERED, BY TYPE OF PROPERTY, 1955

[420 cities over 25,000. Total 1950 population 52,776,275. Values rounded off]

Type of property	Value of property		Percent recovered
	Stolen	Recovered	
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>\$196,617,559</b>	<b>\$112,613,362</b>	<b>56.9</b>
Currency, notes, etc.....	24,791,581	2,900,864	12.1
Jewelry and precious metals.....	18,056,328	2,736,974	15.2
Furs.....	6,634,581	267,071	4.0
Clothing.....	9,643,059	988,249	10.2
Locally stolen automobiles.....	105,124,059	97,974,810	93.2
Miscellaneous.....	34,367,921	7,855,394	22.9

## AGE, SEX, AND RACE OF PERSONS ARRESTED

### *Source*

Police in all urban places (2,500 inhabitants or more and incorporated) are requested to report the number and certain characteristics of persons arrested for violations that occurred in their jurisdiction. Arrests made by police for other agencies for violations elsewhere are excluded from the report of the arresting agency. Arrests for crimes that are exclusively Federal are not included.

Police report arrest information to the FBI under this program at the end of the calendar year.

For 1954 and 1955, usable reports are available from 1,162 identical cities for comparison to obtain trend information (table 40). These 1,162 cities represent 40.5 percent of the urban population (1950 census figures).

Usable reports for 1955 were received from 1,477 cities (tables 41-44) representing 46.8 percent of the urban population (1950).

Some returns included indicated that not all juvenile offenders arrested passed through the hands of the police. However, where it was reported that juvenile offenders were excluded from the report or that the report was incomplete in other respects, the figures were not used in the tabulations.

The information in the following tables does not present total arrests in the United States but, as indicated above, is limited to usable information received from reporting cities. These annual data are not comparable to similar information compiled from fingerprint cards published before 1952.

### *Trends, 1954-55*

Arrests of young persons (under 18) increased 11.4 percent in 1955, according to the reports of 1,162 cities. Arrests of persons under 18 in 276 larger cities (over 25,000 population) rose 10.5 percent. Arrests of persons under 18 in 886 cities under 25,000 rose 15.6 percent. (There were decreases as well as increases in the individual cities reporting for both 1954 and 1955 for trend information.)

Arrests for all ages changed only slightly in 1955—a 0.4 percent increase. Total arrests in 276 cities over 25,000 decreased 0.7 percent while in 886 cities under 25,000 the increase was 5.1 percent.



TABLE 40.—ARREST TRENDS, 1954-55

[Population figures from 1950 decennial census]

	Total—1,162 cities; total population 36,192,073	Over 25,000— 276 cities; population 27,744,870	2,500 to 25,000 886 cities; population 8,447,203
<b>Total arrests:</b>			
1954.....	1,598,464	1,290,055	308,409
1955.....	1,602,321	1,281,292	321,029
Change.....	+3,857	-8,763	+12,620
Percent change.....	+0.4	-0.7	+5.1
<b>Under 18:</b>			
1954.....	157,299	128,382	28,917
1955.....	175,262	141,832	33,430
Change.....	+17,963	+13,450	+4,513
Percent change.....	+11.4	+10.5	+15.6

**Number of Arrests, 1955**

Reports on persons arrested by 1,477 cities reflect 1,861,764 arrests in 1955. The reports do not include traffic arrests except for driving while intoxicated. The reporting cities represent 46.8 percent of the urban population, according to the last decennial census.

A study of the percent distribution of arrests for 1955 and those published for 1954 reflects no significant shifts within the individual crime classifications in 1955.

**Age of Persons Arrested, 1955**

Of the 1,861,764 persons arrested in 1,477 cities in 1955, 195,626 or 10.5 percent were under the age of 18. Of those under 18, 80,122 or 41.0 percent had not reached their fifteenth birthday. In the previous year, 1954, 9.7 percent were under 18 and of those 40.0 percent were under 15 (1,389 cities).

Persons under the age of 18 were arrested in 42.3 percent of the arrests for major crimes (murder, negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and auto theft). Of the substantial portion of these young people arrested for major crimes, almost half (47.9 percent) were under the age of 15.

Of the arrests for auto theft, persons under 18 represented 62.2 percent. For burglary, 52.7 percent of all arrests were of persons under 18. Similarly, 46.9 percent of the arrests for larceny and 21.4 percent of the arrests for robbery were of young persons who had not reached their eighteenth birthday.



TABLE 41.—ARRESTS BY AGE GROUPS, 1955; 1,477 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 41,792,800, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	All ages	Age																	50 and over	Not known
		Under 15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49			
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,861,764	80,122	83,877	41,533	40,094	39,064	38,503	37,940	44,638	45,047	40,414	48,098	228,098	232,152	218,061	199,637	169,876	317,628	362	
Criminal homicide:																				
(a) Murder and manslaughter	8,073	22	17	20	35	48	41	49	51	67	62	70	354	348	268	228	100	233		
(b) Manslaughter by negligence	1,277	5	15	15	32	39	45	41	46	53	45	56	224	187	126	109	75	164		
Robbery	12,788	963	452	632	755	722	694	653	738	650	587	565	2,205	1,501	1,501	1,355	204	242		
Aggravated assault	23,148	526	308	388	506	514	543	560	717	710	791	737	4,093	3,866	3,045	2,191	1,448	2,163	2	
Other assaults	73,477	1,912	823	1,075	1,213	1,406	1,651	1,832	2,260	2,504	2,665	2,743	13,770	12,799	9,700	7,004	4,296	5,736	10	
Burglary—breaking or entering	44,440	12,384	3,951	3,944	3,132	2,201	1,865	1,500	1,411	1,263	1,143	1,082	4,204	2,532	1,553	1,009	621	645		
Larceny—thief	82,460	21,141	6,015	6,575	5,019	3,402	2,603	2,094	1,942	1,864	1,737	1,667	7,801	5,841	4,545	3,440	2,514	4,645	7	
Auto theft	23,491	4,211	4,132	4,012	2,266	1,339	973	762	652	531	461	446	1,495	958	584	323	182	162		
Embezzlement and fraud	13,525	94	51	67	87	159	233	256	406	296	318	442	2,544	2,783	2,064	1,423	994	1,337	1	
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.	3,238	392	165	185	185	155	119	120	87	84	69	73	401	333	277	211	157	240		
Forgery and counterfeiting	8,502	85	87	143	188	225	292	257	291	333	323	362	1,769	1,534	987	661	391	543	1	
Rape	4,369	163	119	236	313	347	313	314	269	228	193	182	684	471	282	183	105	197		
Prostitution and commercialized vice	24,836	23	21	42	136	433	704	794	1,114	1,864	1,809	1,557	6,295	3,651	2,000	1,642	969	1,149	3	
Other sex offenses	14,923	1,155	556	655	478	435	552	573	671	740	745	659	3,073	2,580	1,971	1,385	1,522	1,761	2	
Narcotic drug laws	6,898	18	42	70	119	160	214	258	308	407	451	430	1,875	1,083	669	326	225	286		
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.	14,338	769	461	604	566	552	525	516	593	505	504	541	2,235	1,810	1,358	1,009	715	1,063	2	
Offenses against family and children	23,082	541	133	175	184	362	425	529	666	773	878	924	4,629	4,456	3,278	2,258	1,389	1,462		
Liquor laws	37,028	278	571	1,371	1,983	2,162	1,932	1,630	798	713	780	826	4,137	4,116	4,068	3,704	2,981	4,849	5	
Driving while intoxicated	96,163	12	21	131	342	652	1,046	1,457	2,567	3,018	3,199	3,066	14,157	15,405	14,107	12,719	10,110	13,849	7	
Disorderly conduct	193,119	6,669	3,179	4,831	5,270	6,128	5,930	7,109	6,932	6,678	6,644	26,431	26,505	26,431	21,497	17,216	12,723	20,167	10	
Drunkennes	778,843	542	687	1,602	2,739	4,774	5,835	7,073	10,831	11,616	12,542	14,273	75,246	95,703	107,469	110,378	103,190	208,220	223	
Vagrancy	43,384	531	26	36	69	124	176	1,476	1,351	1,456	1,431	1,412	6,035	6,035	6,035	6,035	6,035	6,035	5	
Carrying dangerous weapons	43,384	531	26	36	69	124	176	1,476	1,351	1,456	1,431	1,412	6,035	6,035	6,035	6,035	6,035	6,035	5	
Surveillance	70,511	2,630	1,671	2,499	4,400	4,146	3,557	3,108	3,093	2,834	2,701	2,619	10,732	7,863	5,558	4,335	3,178	5,251	16	
All other offenses	293,846	25,323	10,078	10,905	8,771	6,401	6,310	5,747	5,965	5,530	5,542	5,639	23,980	21,747	18,063	14,574	10,542	18,590	79	

TABLE 42.—NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER 18, UNDER 21, AND UNDER 25 YEARS OF AGE, 1955; 1,477 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 41,792,800, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number of persons arrested				Percentage		
	Total	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25	Under 18	Under 21	Under 25
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,861,764</b>	<b>195,628</b>	<b>311,193</b>	<b>495,918</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>36.6</b>
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,073	94	232	482	4.5	11.2	23.3
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,277	67	192	392	5.2	15.0	30.7
Robbery.....	12,788	2,742	4,811	7,351	21.4	37.6	57.5
Aggravated assault.....	23,148	1,728	3,345	6,320	7.5	14.5	27.3
Other assaults.....	73,477	5,023	9,972	20,144	6.8	13.6	27.4
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	44,440	23,411	28,977	33,876	52.7	65.2	76.2
Larceny-theft.....	82,660	38,750	46,939	54,149	46.9	56.8	65.5
Auto theft.....	23,491	14,621	17,695	19,785	62.2	75.3	84.2
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,535	299	947	2,409	2.2	7.0	17.8
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,238	892	1,276	1,599	27.5	39.7	49.4
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,502	503	1,227	2,616	5.9	15.0	30.8
Rape.....	4,599	831	1,805	2,677	18.1	39.2	58.2
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	24,836	222	2,153	8,497	.9	8.7	34.2
Other sex offenses.....	16,923	2,774	4,334	7,149	14.7	22.9	37.8
Narcotic drug laws.....	6,888	249	881	2,477	3.6	12.8	36.0
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	14,328	2,490	3,993	6,136	16.8	27.9	42.8
Offenses against family and children.....	23,082	1,033	2,349	5,590	4.5	10.2	24.2
Liquor laws.....	37,028	4,203	9,947	13,034	11.4	26.9	35.2
Driving while intoxicated.....	96,165	506	3,661	15,511	.5	3.8	16.1
Disorderly conduct.....	193,119	19,879	38,207	63,570	10.3	19.8	34.0
Drunkenness.....	772,943	5,570	23,252	72,514	.7	3.0	9.4
Vagrancy.....	63,636	2,740	7,520	13,389	4.3	11.8	20.9
Gambling.....	42,951	402	1,393	4,392	.9	3.2	10.2
Suspicion.....	70,511	11,610	22,421	33,578	16.5	31.8	47.6
All other offenses.....	203,856	55,077	73,595	96,281	27.0	36.1	47.2



# PERSONS ARRESTED UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE

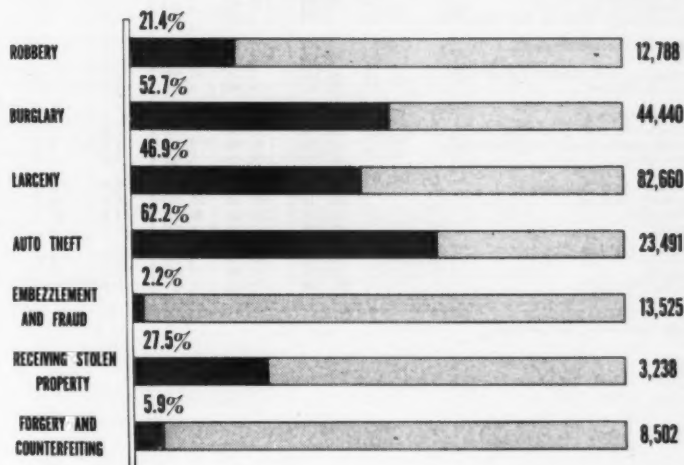
PERCENT OF TOTAL ARRESTS  
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY

CALENDAR YEAR 1955

## OFFENSES

● ARRESTS, PERSONS UNDER  
18 YEARS OF AGE

TOTAL ARRESTS,  
ALL AGES



1,477 CITIES ---- TOTAL POPULATION 41,792,800

FBI CHART

FIGURE 14.

**Sex of Persons Arrested, 1955**

Table 43 presents a distribution of 1955 arrests by sex in 1,477 cities. Eleven percent of the 1,861,764 arrests reported involved females. This is the same percentage of females arrested as in 1954.

**TABLE 43.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY SEX, 1955; 1,477 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION**

[Total population 41,792,800, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Number			Percent		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,861,764</b>	<b>1,656,927</b>	<b>204,837</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Criminal homicide:						
(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	2,073	1,698	375	.1	.1	.2
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,277	1,176	101	.1	.1	(1)
Robbery.....	12,788	12,248	540	.7	.7	.3
Aggravated assault.....	23,145	19,434	3,714	1.2	1.2	1.8
Other assaults.....	73,477	65,671	7,806	3.9	4.0	3.8
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	44,440	43,432	1,008	2.4	2.6	.5
Larceny— theft.....	62,660	71,689	10,971	4.4	4.3	5.4
Auto theft.....	23,491	22,880	611	1.3	1.4	.3
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,525	11,412	2,113	.7	.7	1.0
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,238	2,972	266	.2	.2	.1
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,502	7,208	1,294	.5	.4	.6
Rape.....	4,599	4,599		.2	.3	
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	24,836	7,747	17,089	1.3	.5	8.3
Other sex offenses.....	18,923	14,662	4,261	1.0	.9	2.1
Narcotic drug laws.....	8,888	5,710	1,178	.4	.3	.6
Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	14,328	13,468	860	.8	.8	.4
Offenses against family and children.....	23,062	20,813	2,249	1.2	1.3	1.1
Liquor laws.....	37,026	30,199	6,829	2.0	1.8	3.3
Driving while intoxicated.....	96,165	92,178	3,987	5.2	5.6	1.9
Disorderly conduct.....	193,119	161,595	31,524	10.4	9.8	15.4
Drunkenness.....	772,943	713,936	59,007	41.6	43.1	29.0
Vagrancy.....	63,936	57,063	6,853	3.4	3.4	3.3
Gambling.....	42,951	38,793	4,158	2.3	2.3	2.0
Suspicion.....	70,511	63,509	7,011	3.8	3.8	3.4
All other offenses.....	309,856	172,824	31,032	10.9	10.4	15.2

<sup>1</sup> Less than 1/10th of 1 percent.

**Race**

Table 44 presents a distribution of 1955 arrests by race in 1,477 cities.

TABLE 44.—DISTRIBUTION OF ARRESTS BY RACE, 1955; 1,477 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

**T**

Criminal (a)

(b)

Robber

Aggrav

Other

Burgla

Larcen

Auto t

Embez

Stolen

Forger

Rape

Prosti

Other

Narco

Weapo

Offens

Liquor

Drivin

Disor

Drun

Vagra

Gamb

Suspi

All ot

**Race of Persons Arrested, 1955**

Table 44 presents the 1,861,764 arrests in 1,477 cities distributed by race as compiled by police during 1955.

TABLE 44.—ARRESTS BY RACE, 1955; 1,477 CITIES OVER 2,500 IN POPULATION

[Total population 41,792,800, based on 1950 decennial census]

Offense charged	Total all races	Race					
		White	Negro	Indian	Chi- nese	Japa- nese	All others
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,861,764</b>	<b>1,310,481</b>	<b>510,228</b>	<b>36,032</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>4,514</b>
Criminal homicide:							
(a) Murder and nonnegligent man- slaughter.....	2,073	807	1,241	17	2	1	5
(b) Manslaughter by negligence.....	1,277	1,029	245	3			
Robbery.....	12,788	6,256	6,460	60		1	11
Aggravated assault.....	23,148	8,235	14,781	85	6	2	39
Other assaults.....	73,477	41,085	31,924	304	16	2	146
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	44,440	31,373	12,777	217		5	68
Larceny— theft.....	82,680	56,167	25,958	415	9	9	102
Auto theft.....	23,491	18,697	4,571	183	4	1	35
Embezzlement and fraud.....	13,325	10,565	2,902	43		1	10
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	3,338	2,080	1,139	5	3		11
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	8,502	7,170	1,267	45	2	3	15
Rape.....	4,599	2,615	1,947	24			13
Prostitution and commercialized vice.....	24,836	10,090	14,589	133		5	49
Other sex offenses.....	18,923	13,602	5,133	128	4	7	49
Narcotic drug laws.....	8,888	2,462	4,363	17	22	3	21
Weapons, carrying, possessing, etc.....	14,328	6,506	7,743	45	3		31
Offenses against family and children.....	23,082	15,528	7,382	109	4		39
Liquor laws.....	37,028	20,830	15,881	248	15	3	51
Driving while intoxicated.....	96,165	80,503	14,508	934	8	16	196
Disorderly conduct.....	193,119	126,046	65,262	1,495	37	18	261
Drunkenness.....	772,943	594,580	147,095	28,844	59	126	2,239
Vagrancy.....	63,936	48,944	13,605	1,145	18	3	221
Gambling.....	42,951	11,220	31,615	4	5		107
Suspicion.....	70,511	47,495	22,451	438	6	10	111
All other offenses.....	263,856	146,626	55,389	1,091	29	37	684

## REPORTING AREA

### *Population Represented*

Ninety percent of the population in the United States was represented by one or more crime reports in 1955. The extent of the coverage was higher in urban (city) areas with 96 percent of the people living within incorporated urban areas of 2,500 or more population represented. Of the people living outside the corporate limits of urban places, rural areas under this program, 81 percent were represented by crime reports.

### *Contributors*

Police departments in cities and other law enforcement agencies numbering 5,809 contributed one or more crime reports under this program during 1955. This is a slight increase of 0.4 percent over the 5,787 that contributed during 1954.

In addition to the 3,425 police departments that contributed, as shown in table 45, there were 2,372 agencies that contributed for rural areas. Of the 2,372 contributing for rural areas, 2,100 were sheriffs, 14 were State police, and 258 were law enforcement agencies in rural townships and villages. The reports received from police agencies outside the 48 states numbered 12 but these are not considered in figuring the population representation in the United States, of course.

### *Urban and Rural*

Urban places under this program are determined according to the 1940 rule of the Bureau of the Census. This designated as urban any incorporated place with a population of 2,500 or more. There are a few other places designated as urban under a special rule of the Bureau of the Census. Urban places are referred to as "cities" in the text of this publication as a matter of simplification. It is recognized, of course, that certain urban places are more properly referred to as towns or otherwise. For example, Arlington County, Va., is not a city but is one of the few places designated as urban under the special rule referred to above.

Rural areas consist of all areas outside the limits of urban places as described above. Some rural areas contain "urbanized fringe" areas that are usually just outside cities.

TABLE 45.—REPORTING AREA

Population group	Cities or towns			Population		
	Number		Percent contributors	Number		Percent represented
	Total	Contributors		Total	Represented by contributors	
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>4,028</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>89,353,115</b>	<b>85,844,305</b>	<b>96.1</b>
1. Cities over 250,000.....	41	41	100.0	34,932,955	34,932,955	100.0
2. Cities 100,000 to 250,000.....	66	66	100.0	9,694,111	9,694,111	100.0
3. Cities 50,000 to 100,000.....	129	129	100.0	9,134,357	9,134,357	100.0
4. Cities 25,000 to 50,000.....	277	270	97.5	9,703,880	9,468,468	97.6
5. Cities 10,000 to 25,000.....	814	756	92.9	12,453,528	11,609,338	93.2
6. Cities 2,500 to 10,000.....	2,701	2,163	80.1	13,434,284	11,005,076	81.9

## CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENSES

### *Uniform Crime Reporting Program*

Readers not entirely familiar with the uniform crime reporting program may be interested in a brief explanation of the contents of crime reports included in this bulletin:

1. These crime figures are called "police statistics" to distinguish them from judicial or penal statistics in the criminal field. (Program is voluntary. International Association of Chiefs of Police started it January 1930. The FBI has acted as the central clearinghouse since September 1930, by an Act of Congress.)

2. Crimes that are exclusively Federal are not included.

3. Each reporting agency counts only those crimes or arrests for crimes committed in its jurisdiction. A sheriff reports only for his rural areas outside the city or town limits of any urban places in his county. This feature avoids duplication.

4. "Offenses known to the police" (the Part I offenses below) are limited to seven classes of grave offenses shown by experience to be those most generally and completely reported to the police.

5. Offenses (crimes) for the Part I classes are reported as they become known. The police may learn of the occurrence of crime in a number of ways: reports of police officers; citizens' complaints; notification from prosecuting or court officials; or otherwise.

6. Offenses are included without regard to: (a) age of the offender; (b) value of property involved; (c) recovery of stolen property; (d) arrests; or (e) prosecutive action. The purpose is to show the amount of crime that has occurred as distinguished from arrests and the classifying is based strictly on the facts in possession of the police.

7. Complaints that are found by police investigation to be groundless are not included in crime tables in this bulletin, and returns that appear incomplete or defective are excluded.

8. Arrests are not included in "offenses known" information but arrest data are collected separately for the entire crime classification, Parts I and II. So, the only information for Part II offenses is that based on arrests.

In publishing the data sent in by chiefs of police in different cities, the FBI does not vouch for their accuracy. They are given out as current information which may throw some light on problems of crime and criminal-law enforcement.

The complete classification of crimes is shown below with brief definitions for each:

### *Part I Offenses*

1. *Criminal homicide*.—(a) Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter



includes all wilful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by negligence. Does not include attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides excluded from this classification are limited to the following types of cases: (1) The killing of a felon by a peace officer in line of duty; (2) the killing of a holdup man by a private citizen. (b) Manslaughter by negligence includes any death which the police investigation establishes was primarily attributable to gross negligence on the part of some individual other than the victim.

2. *Rape*.—Includes forcible rape, statutory rape (no force used—victim under age of consent), assault to rape, and attempted rape.

3. *Robbery*.—Includes stealing or taking anything of value from the person by force or violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, robbery armed. Includes assault to rob and attempt to rob.

4. *Aggravated assault*.—Includes assault with intent to kill; assault by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids. Does not include simple assault, assault and battery, fighting, etc.

5. *Burglary—breaking or entering*.—Includes burglary, housebreaking, safecracking, or any unlawful entry to commit a felony or a theft, even though no force was used to gain entrance. Includes attempts. Burglary followed by larceny is included in this classification and not counted again as larceny.

6. *Larceny—theft* (except auto theft).—(a) Fifty dollars and over in value; (b) under \$50 in value—includes in one of the above subclassifications, depending upon the value of the property stolen, thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoplifting, pocket picking, or any stealing of property or article of value which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Does not include embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. *Auto theft*.—Includes all cases where a motor vehicle is stolen or driven away and abandoned, including the so-called joy-riding thefts. Does not include taking for temporary use when actually returned by the taker, or unauthorized use by those having lawful access to the vehicle.

## **Part II Offenses**

8. *Other assaults*.—Includes all assaults and attempted assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and which do not belong in class 4.

9. *Forgery and counterfeiting*.—Includes offenses dealing with the making, altering, uttering, or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

10. *Embezzlement and fraud*.—Includes all offenses of fraudulent

conversion, embezzlement, and obtaining money or property by false pretenses.

11. *Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing.*—Includes buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property as well as attempts to commit any of those offenses.

12. *Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.*—Includes all violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers and all attempts to violate such statutes or regulations.

13. *Prostitution and commercialized vice.*—Includes sex offenses of a commercialized nature, or attempts to commit the same, such as prostitution, keeping bawdy house, procuring, transporting, or detaining women for immoral purposes.

14. *Sex offenses* (except rape and prostitution and commercialized vice).—Includes offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

15. *Offenses against the family and children.*—Includes offenses of nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

16. *Narcotic drug laws.*—Includes offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, or use. Excludes Federal offenses.

17. *Liquor laws.*—With the exception of "drunkenness" (class 18) and "driving while intoxicated" (class 22), liquor law violations, State or local, are placed in this class. Excludes Federal violations.

18. *Drunkenness.*—Includes all offenses of drunkenness or intoxication.

19. *Disorderly conduct.*—Includes all charges of committing a breach of the peace.

20. *Vagrancy.*—Includes such offenses as vagabondage, begging, loitering, etc.

21. *Gambling.*—Includes offenses of promoting, permitting, or engaging in gambling.

22. *Driving while intoxicated.*—Includes driving or operating any motor vehicle while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

23. *Violation of road and driving laws.*—Includes violations of regulations with respect to the proper handling of a motor vehicle to prevent accidents.

24. *Parking violations.*—Includes violations of parking ordinances.

25. *Other violations of traffic and motor vehicle laws.*—Includes violations of State laws and municipal ordinances with regard to traffic and motor vehicles not otherwise provided for in classes 22-24.

26. *All other offenses.*—Includes all violations of State or local laws for which no provision has been made above in classes 1-25.

27. *Suspicion.*—This classification includes all persons arrested as suspicious characters, but not in connection with any specific offense, who are released without formal charges being placed against them.

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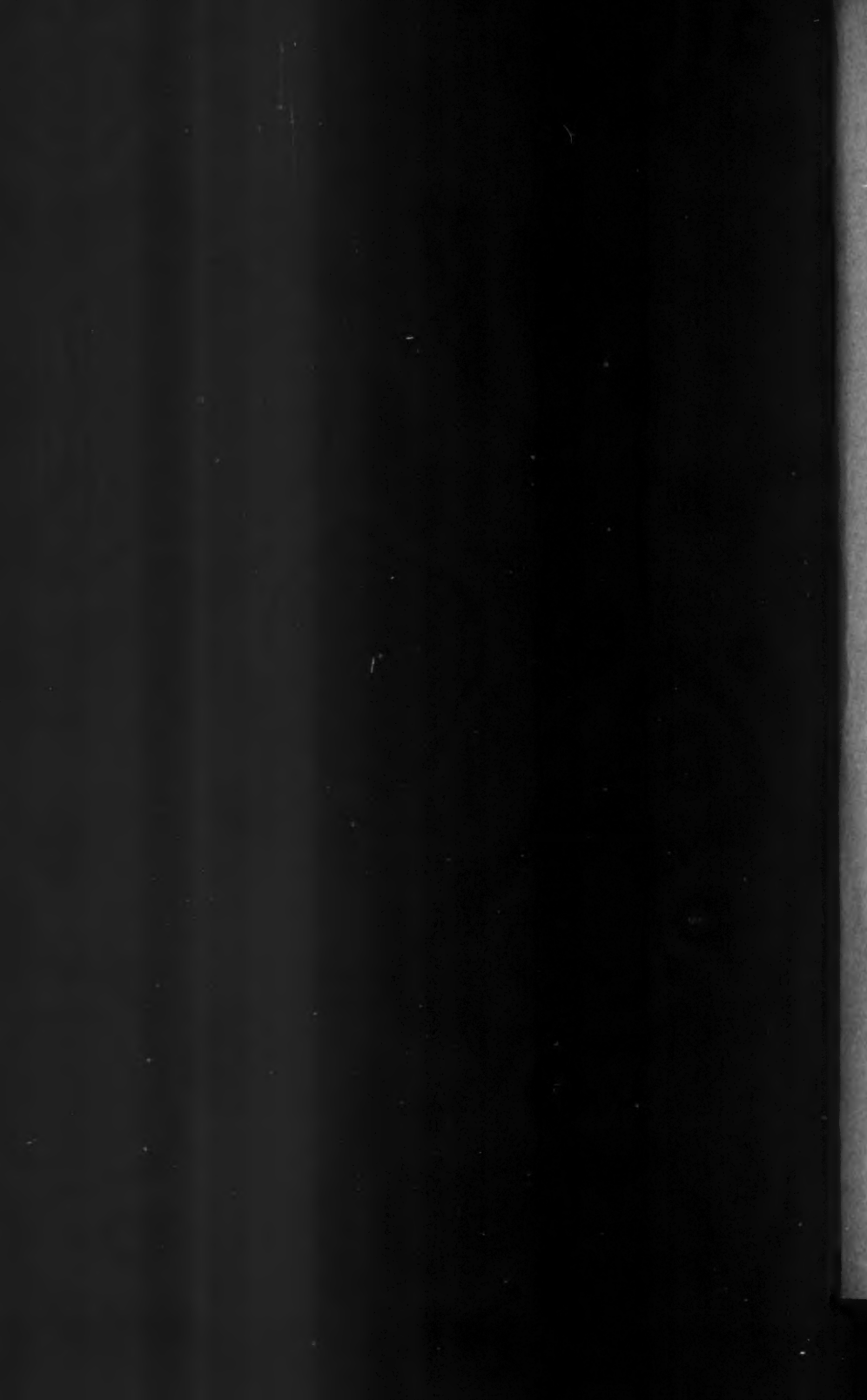
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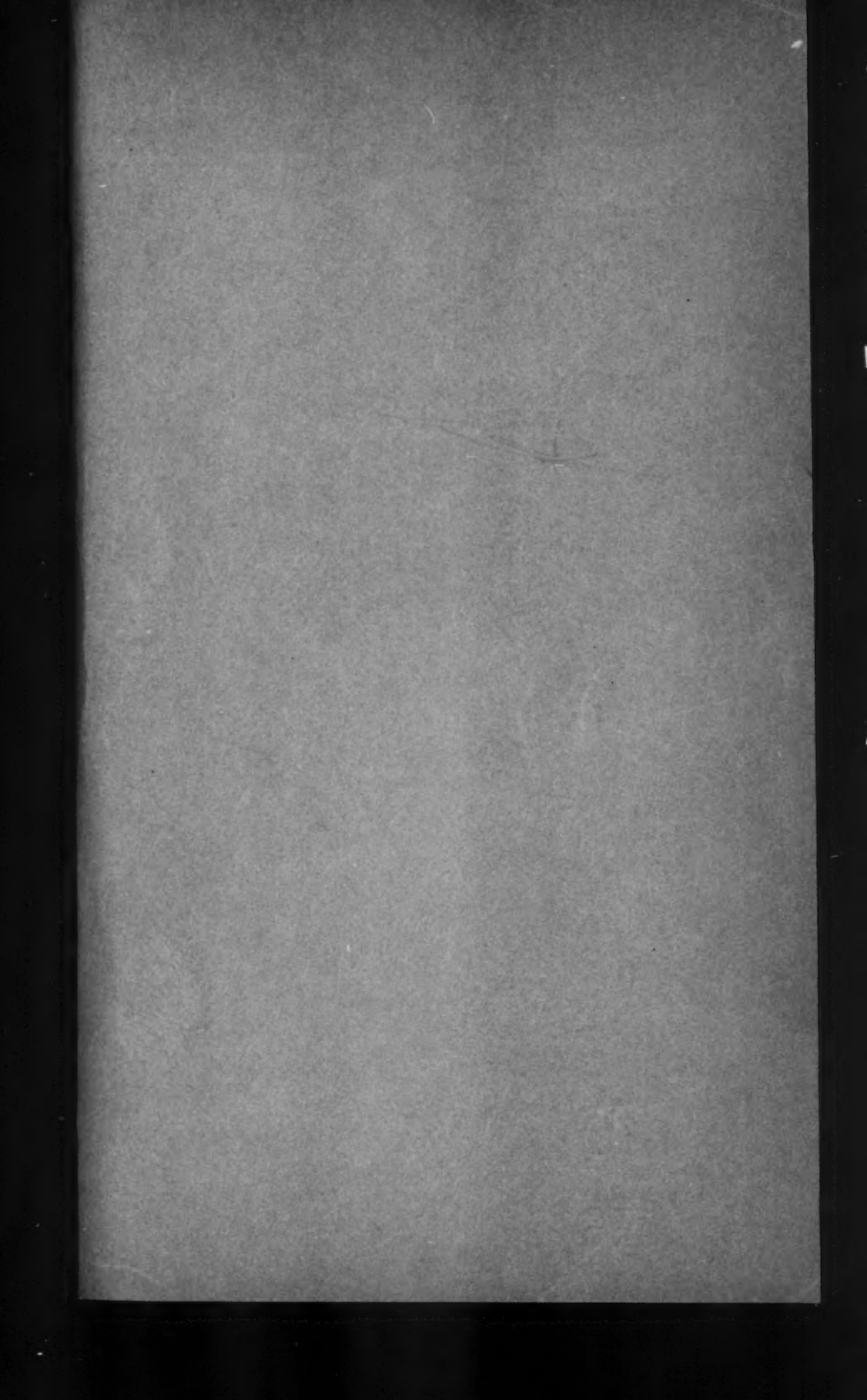
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